THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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CROSS-CURRENTS IN "THE DIGEST'S" PROHIBITION POLL

THE VOLSTEAD ACT AND THE "WETNESS" of factory workers seem to form the chief present centers of turbulence in the flood of comment which THE DIGEST'S poll of 10,000,000 voters of the nation is calling forth. With this issue, the votes received and tabulated total well over 600,000. As the total grows, perhaps the most outstanding fact is the evenness with which the "moist" sentiment, generally interpreted as opposition to the Volstead Law, has maintained its lead over both "wet wets" and "dry drys." The special poll of 2,000,000 women, returns on which are just beginning to come in, may, of course, effect a considerable "drying up" of the situation. On the other hand, THE DIGEST'S factory polls continue to be very "wet." The totals from both of these subsidiary polls will be added to the main poll in the final tabulation, showing the complete vote.

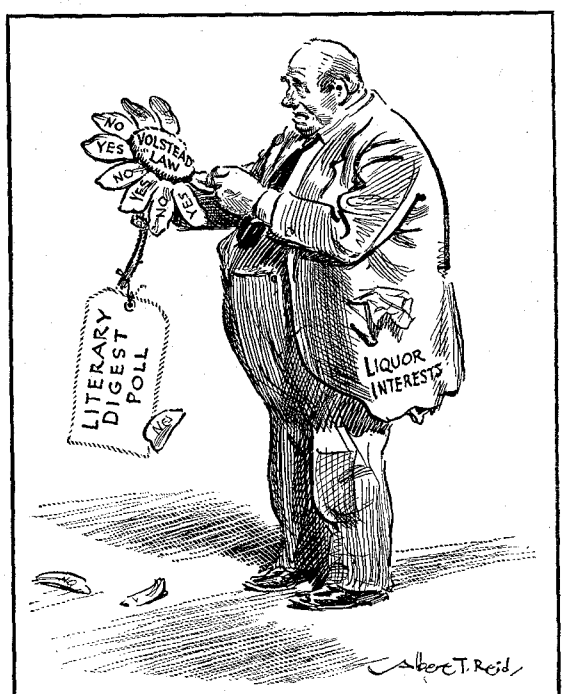
The latest factory poll, taken in the establishment of the Campbell's Soup Company in New Jersey, shows the following returns:

For enforcement.....	162
For modification.....	720
For repeal.....	750

Special interest attaches to this vote because approximately 30 per cent. of the workers polled were women. In spite of this fact, the vote is against the present laws by a proportion of 9 to 1, as compared with a ratio of 6 to 1 against it shown by the poll of Parke Davis & Co. of Detroit. On the other hand, a ratio of 20 to 1 against "bone dryness" was shown by the poll of the Edison Works in New Jersey. Combining these three polls, the attitude of the workers in three representative factories may be summarized as follows:

For enforcement . . . 473
For modification . . . 2,779
For repeal 1,927

Sentiment in favor of a tempering of the present anti-liquor laws is thus revealed at the ratio of approximately 10 to 1. In all cases the workers have been assured of an absolutely secret ballot, and careful precautions have been taken to insure against any possibility of plural voting. The following copy of a notice, bulletined among its employees by one of the firms polled, shows the general attitude taken by the employers who have agreed to cooperate in getting at the real sentiment of the workers:



"SHE LOVES ME—SHE LOVES ME NOT."
—Reid for the Albert T. Reid Syndicate.

NOTICE

THE LITERARY DIGEST, one of the leading weekly magazines, published in New York, is attempting to take a secret ballot or vote of ten million people in the United States on Prohibition and the Soldiers' Bonus.

On Tuesday, July 25th, you will be given a card by your foreman. If you wish to vote on either of these important questions, simply mark a cross in the place provided on the card, according to the way you desire to vote, and drop the card in the sealed box provided for that purpose at the entrance to the plant.

Understand this is a secret ballot. No person need know how you vote unless you tell them or show them the card. No obligations are attached to it in any manner. Understand further that the corporation has no interest in this poll, except, if completed, it will be the largest poll ever taken in this country, and we wish our employees to have an opportunity of voting.

While such representative papers as the New York *Tribune*, the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* and the Chicago *Journal* accept this workers' vote as showing, in the words of the *Journal*, why "bone-dry champions object to anything in the nature of a referendum," Thomas A. Edison, commenting on the poll in his own factory, is credited, by the New York *Sun*, with the remark that "Evidently the large foreign group among the workers who voted are not well informed as to their best interests." The New York *Christian Advocate*,

SUMMARY OF 617,838 BALLOTS

PROHIBITION

Those in favor of the continuance and strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Law	236,329
Those in favor of a modification of the Volstead Law to permit light wines and beer	253,009
Those in favor of repealing the Prohibition Amendment	128,500

SOLDIERS' BONUS

	Yes	*No*
Do you favor a Federal Bonus for all soldiers and sailors who wore the uniform during the World War?	301,872	309,661

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TABULATION OF THE PROHIBITION VOTE BY STATES

Votes Received up to and Including July 17th, 1922

	For Enforcement	For Modification	For Repeal
NEW ENGLAND STATES			
1 Maine	2,374	2,046	1,519
2 New Hampshire	1,703	1,998	841
3 Vermont	825	852	582
4 Massachusetts	11,927	12,814	7,494
5 Rhode Island	1,376	1,986	1,264
6 Connecticut	3,208	4,732	2,558
TOTAL VOTES	21,413	24,428	14,258
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES			
1 New York	22,196	35,897	20,985
2 New Jersey	5,316	8,012	4,483
3 Pennsylvania	19,565	19,220	13,507
TOTAL VOTES	47,077	63,129	38,975
EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES			
1 Ohio	16,952	14,138	6,591
2 Indiana	12,047	9,266	4,101
3 Illinois	17,635	20,321	11,434
4 Michigan	9,375	8,858	3,078
5 Wisconsin	7,297	10,082	4,061
TOTAL VOTES	63,306	62,665	29,265
WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES			
1 Minnesota	8,103	8,452	2,917
2 Iowa	8,927	8,862	3,719
3 Missouri	7,361	6,236	4,161
4 North Dakota	1,112	1,820	434
5 South Dakota	1,150	1,082	304
6 Nebraska	4,294	3,547	1,300
7 Kansas	7,497	3,662	1,617
TOTAL VOTES	38,444	33,661	14,452
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES			
1 Kentucky	3,401	3,068	2,278
2 Tennessee	1,393	1,052	412
3 Alabama	1,495	1,420	444
4 Mississippi	1,398	1,130	488
TOTAL VOTES	7,687	6,670	3,622
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES			
1 Arkansas	2,415	1,368	1,059
2 Louisiana	878	1,546	1,016
3 Oklahoma	4,188	2,964	1,196
4 Texas	7,829	6,388	2,245
TOTAL VOTES	15,310	12,266	5,516
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES			
1 Delaware	472	548	310
2 Maryland	2,650	3,507	3,520
3 Dist. of Columbia	1,651	2,728	1,179
4 Virginia	2,813	3,716	1,940
5 West Virginia	1,798	1,797	704
6 North Carolina	2,638	2,267	797
7 South Carolina	1,407	1,331	484
8 Georgia	2,752	2,613	1,149
9 Florida	1,380	1,498	599
TOTAL VOTES	17,561	20,005	10,682
MOUNTAIN STATES			
1 Montana	614	1,126	334
2 Idaho	192	283	91
3 Wyoming	254	394	152
4 Colorado	3,434	2,940	1,417
5 New Mexico	5	5	1
6 Arizona	8	3	—
7 Utah	489	676	291
8 Nevada	1	1	1
TOTAL VOTES	4,997	5,428	2,287
PACIFIC STATES			
1 Washington	5,977	5,453	1,635
2 Oregon	854	976	268
3 California	13,703	18,328	7,540
TOTAL VOTES	20,534	24,757	9,443
GRAND TOTAL	236,329	253,009	128,500

one of the most influential church weeklies in the United States, beginning with the cheerful observation that "Everybody is talking about the results of the mail vote on Prohibition with which THE LITERARY DIGEST is ruffling the calmness of the 'strike summer' of 1922," presents another phase of the matter to this effect:

"The New York newspapers of July 31 have screaming headlines over the vote in the Edison works. It was for wine and beer by a large majority. Special care was taken to protect the fairness and secrecy of the poll. But it would be quite as interesting to know how the wives of the men would vote. It is remembered that when working-men were wearing the 'No Beer, No Work' buttons which the brewers provided they seldom wore them home!"

A fair proportion of the wives of these working-men will, no doubt, vote in THE DIGEST'S poll of 2,000,000 women voters, now under way. The *Advocate* editor adds that before the complete results can be accepted as reliable, "THE LITERARY DIGEST owes it to the public to tell where and how it obtained its list of names." As has already been explained, practically all the names from which returns have so far been tabulated were taken from the telephone books of the country. Such a list, believes the New York *Tribune*, "may be said to represent the 'dryer' elements of the country." The *Advocate* editor concludes with an argument which has appeared in many quarters, to the effect that the poll would have shown less "dampness" if the voters were convinced that "to legalize the sale of wine and beer is to bring back the saloon with all its waste and misery." The members of The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, however, with its slogan of "Wines and Beer Now, but, No Saloon Ever," believe that the saloon is not a necessary accompaniment of wines and beers, as do many newspaper editors. The New York *Morning Telegraph* remarks of the saloon that—

"It did not respect the law before we had a Prohibition Amendment any more than bootleggers respect it now. Had it been a self-respecting institution, law-abiding and clean, if it had kept out of politics, it might not now be in the scrap-heap. . . . The average person does not realize, perhaps, that the Amendment can be repealed with a provision that will prevent a revival of the saloon. But this is quite possible. It is the end toward which the Association Opposed to Prohibition is working."

While "dry" leaders assert that it would be illegal and unconstitutional to alter the Volstead Act, a good many "moist" advocates believe that, in the phrase of the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, it is "the weak part of the Prohibition armor," and that through repeal or modification of this law, "bone dryness" may be relieved more easily than by any attempt to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. The New York *Times*, for some time known as one of the most consistent opponents of "bone dryness," concludes editorially that THE DIGEST'S figures prove, beyond the possibility of doubt, that the Eighteenth Amendment is in the Constitution to stay, and its opinion is quoted as conclusive by "dry" advocates in various parts of the country. At the same time, most of the believers in "wetness," or at least in an increase of legalized moisture, are anything but downhearted. The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment announces that the Volstead Act must be superseded by a law giving a "fairer" definition of "intoxicating liquors." The Baltimore *American* believes that the poll shows that "there is a real chance for the moderates to make progress, and, eventually, to win their fight if they will accept the chance judiciously," and the Chicago *Journal* and the Wilkes-Barre *Times-Leader*, both of which conducted local polls which resulted in majorities against the Volstead Act, agree with the New York *World* that, judging by the statistics gathered by THE DIGEST—

"The Volstead Law has not long to live. It can not maintain itself without the majority consent. That consent has never been given, and evidently it does not exist."

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SOME INTERPRETERS OF THE BONUS VOTE

THE VOTE on "adjusted compensation," which has now reached a total of more than 600,000, continues to be far from definite in its indications. It swings slightly toward the "No" side of the question in the present issue, but the tendency is so small, considering the proportions of the total vote, that the balance may be said to be maintained. While a good many publicists agree with the San Francisco *Journal* that "such a vote was what might have been expected," since "the arguments that can be advanced for or against the bonus are about equally strong, and public sentiment reflects this fact," other authorities believe that a fairer result might have been obtained if the question had been subdivided, as was the Prohibition question, on THE DIGEST'S ballot. The bill now before Congress, it is recalled, does not provide for a Federal bonus for "all American soldiers and sailors who wore the uniform during the World War," as the question is phrased on THE DIGEST ballot. It excludes those who served sixty days or less, those whose rank is above that of major, those dishonorably discharged, and conscientious objectors. These exclusions would, of course, be considered negligible by commentators ranging from those who object to paying compensation to any soldier not in a fighting unit, down to those who object to paying compensation to any but disabled veterans, and the bill itself may be modified before it is passed, if it is ever passed. Nevertheless, it represents the form of "adjusted compensation" championed by a considerable number of the advocates of such a measure. The editor of *The Mid-Western Veteran* (Lincoln, Neb.), using the provisions of this bill as a basis, argues:

"While on the surface of THE DIGEST'S poll, it would seem that the general public is divided in its opinion on adjusted compensation, such is not the case and the vote is a victory for the cause of the ex-service man. First of all, the matter is put up to the public in such a way as to make one think that adjusted compensation is simply a gratuity for the returned veteran. No mention is made of the fact that the bill now before Congress is an act to *ADJUST* compensation as paid to the soldier and the civilian during the World War. Neither is any mention made of the fact that the present bill has five optional features, only one of which would pay a cash consideration. That one-half of the general public would vote favorably on this proposition as submitted is remarkable."

The Hartford *Courant* takes a somewhat similar stand in an editorial quoted by several other papers. It appears, however, that the terms of the bill favored by *The Mid-Western Veteran* are still much too broad for the *Courant* editor, favorable to the bonus idea tho he is. He writes:

"Many who favor recognizing the obligations we are under to the boys who risked life and abandoned opportunity to put down German arrogance have no yearnings to recognize the pets who wore the uniform up and down Pennsylvania Avenue.

"The chances all favor an ultimate majority vote of the people in favor of doing something for the fellows, who for love of country stood up against German bombs and gas, while men here at home, by swearing they were enemy aliens, were able to draw down $10 a day and be protected by the soldiers who got a few cents a day. Regard for the real soldiers may carry the balloting through for the benefit of the brave clerks who faced sun and cold and wore uniforms at safe distance from the seat of war.

"But when it comes to passing a law, if it does pass, it should be so worded as to benefit *real* soldiers and sailors and avoid the stay-at-home heroes."

THE DIGEST'S factory polls continue to show strong bonus sentiment. A poll taken among the employees of the Campbell's Soup Company gives 1,320 in favor of the bonus to 332 opposed.

HOW THE STATES ARE VOTING ON THE SOLDIERS' BONUS

Votes Received up to and Including July 17th, 1922

	Vote "Yes"	*Vote "No"*
NEW ENGLAND STATES		
1 Maine	2,549	3,363
2 New Hampshire	1,795	2,679
3 Vermont	845	1,397
4 Massachusetts	11,489	20,489
5 Rhode Island	1,911	2,655
6 Connecticut	3,557	7,016
TOTAL VOTES	22,146	37,599
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES		
1 New York	28,198	50,982
2 New Jersey	5,396	12,563
3 Pennsylvania	24,948	26,394
TOTAL VOTES	58,542	89,939
EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Ohio	21,590	15,261
2 Indiana	14,067	10,880
3 Illinois	32,297	16,236
4 Michigan	11,589	9,203
5 Wisconsin	13,670	7,396
TOTAL VOTES	93,213	58,976
WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Minnesota	9,871	9,212
2 Iowa	13,926	7,161
3 Missouri	9,040	8,758
4 North Dakota	2,081	1,267
5 South Dakota	1,607	902
6 Nebraska	5,189	3,746
7 Kansas	7,759	4,642
TOTAL VOTES	49,473	35,688
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Kentucky	3,749	4,952
2 Tennessee	987	1,893
3 Alabama	1,501	1,874
4 Mississippi	879	2,196
TOTAL VOTES	7,116	10,915
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Arkansas	2,223	2,683
2 Louisiana	1,563	1,905
3 Oklahoma	5,090	3,255
4 Texas	8,398	8,378
TOTAL VOTES	17,274	16,221
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES		
1 Delaware	382	935
2 Maryland	3,320	6,303
3 District of Columbia	2,128	3,426
4 Virginia	2,853	5,729
5 West Virginia	2,193	2,095
6 North Carolina	2,299	3,431
7 South Carolina	1,347	1,889
8 Georgia	2,418	4,154
9 Florida	1,637	1,803
TOTAL VOTES	18,577	29,765
MOUNTAIN STATES		
1 Montana	1,098	896
2 Idaho	283	276
3 Wyoming	455	343
4 Colorado	3,689	3,930
5 New Mexico	7	4
6 Arizona	7	3
7 Utah	702	768
8 Nevada	....	3
TOTAL VOTES	6,241	6,223
PACIFIC STATES		
1 Washington	6,639	6,133
2 Oregon	1,099	935
3 California	21,552	17,267
TOTAL VOTES	29,290	24,335
GRAND TOTAL	301,872	309,661

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WHY "SENIORITY" MATTERS

IT WAS THE good-for-nothing runaway who received the fatted calf and the fine new clothes in the parable, while the faithful son who stayed at home and tended to business went without any extras in the way of feasting and raiment. Is this Biblical precedent to be followed in ending industrial quarrels to-day, queries one of our editors? For, as he sees it, this "seniority" issue, which was the sole remaining point of controversy by the third week of the rail strike, is simply the question "whether the fatted calf is to be killed for the prodigals and the faithful ones rewarded with the crumbs that fall from the table." When President Harding offered his plan of settlement on the last day of July, it will be remembered, it was accepted in whole by the strikers; but the railroad executives, while accepting the proposals to leave all other points to the Railroad Labor Board, balked at the condition thus worded by the President: "all employees now on strike to be returned to work and to their former positions with seniority and other rights unimpaired." The practically unanimous decision of the railroad executives in the country was that they would rather see the strike go on indefinitely than consider any settlement which did not "provide protection in their present employment, both to the loyal employees who remained in the service and to the new employees entering it." Seniority having become the crucial issue in the strike, in spite of the fact that it had nothing to do with the original strike demands—a point on which our editors generally agree—it behooves us to show from their editorial comment why it matters so emphatically. The question is: does a returning striker retain his position in the railroad organization just as if he had come back from a vacation, or does he begin all over again as tho he were being hired for the first time? The strikers hold the first view; the railroad executives the second; and each find considerable newspaper support.

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MAIN SERVICE AFFECTED BY THE STRIKE.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

As far as the railroad shopmen are concerned, we read in the press dispatches, seniority means that the workmen who have been longest in the employ of the railroad are given the choice of the better positions; that when reductions in the working forces are made, junior men are laid off first and the senior men last; and, that after men have been laid off in slack seasons they are taken back in the order of seniority, and no new labor is employed until former employees, who so wish, have been returned to their positions.

The practical bearing of the point at issue is thus impartially explained by the Boston *Herald:*

"The railroad employers say that for the strikers to win this seniority victory would be more damaging to the situation in all the future than was the passage of the Adamson law—and very much like it in general effect. It would be breaking faith with the men who remained with the roads, and with those who have accepted positions under the new deal. A machinist, for example, in a settled position in Brockton, attracted by the better opportunities of the railroad shops, threw up his job and went to Billerica to take a position with the railroad, accepting the statement of the operators that it would be permanent. Now, if the returning strikers go in above him in rank and authority, they would make life pretty miserable for him in the first place, and he would have lost his Brockton job in the second. The next strike would find him remembering this experience, and very distrustful of any promises. Much the same applies to the loyal men. With old associates back, they would derive no industrial advantage from having stood by the ship.

"The employees reply that the seniority system is the keystone of the arch; that upon it everything in their career depends. Even so small a matter as a railroad pass, but of some sentimental value, is rated on the seniority system. A man who has been employed a certain time has a pass for a certain area, which constantly widens with his tenure, until it finally includes his family. More fundamentally the seniority system gives to perhaps 75 per cent. of the men the assurance of a permanent job, which is a great advantage. They say that if the Army officers, for illustration, went out on strike, the majors and colonels would not expect to come back as second lieutenants, and be under those officers who had been newly commissioned as a result of the disturbance. Seniority is the life of the railroad man's career. He is unwilling to consider any settlement which does not include what he has gained under it."

There are five perfectly good reasons, in the opinion of the shopmen's strike committee, why the railroads should restore seniority to the men who went out on strike in protest against a decision of the United States Railroad Labor Board. These, as quoted in the press, are:

"Because seniority rights should not be used as a means of penalizing shopcrafts' workers for a 'necessary' strike.

"Because seniority rights should not be used as a means to install the open shop on American railroads.

"Because seniority rights are a reward for practical shop experience.

"Because seniority rights should not be based on subservience to the will of the executives.

"Because seniority rights mean nothing to a few strikebreakers, and everything to 400,000 old employees of the roads."

The good faith of the railroads in withholding seniority rights from returning strikers is held in doubt by some. If the executives were frank, says the New York *Globe*, "they would admit that what they are attempting is the destruction of the shopmen's union." And the Socialist New York *Call* is even more emphatic on this point, saying:

"What the managers have in mind is not any humane consideration for the men who remained at work and those who

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took the places of strikers, but the power of the railroad owners to break the spirit and solidarity of organized workmen, now and in the future."

A larger number of editors, without taking direct issue with the railroad heads, do not see why they lay such stress on this matter of seniority. The Cincinnati *Times-Star*, for instance, finds it "difficult to enthuse over the unyielding attitude of the railroad executives." It recalls that many strikes end with an agreement giving back the strikers their old jobs.

Other papers like the New York *Tribune*, New Haven *Journal-Courier*, Utica *Press*, Springfield *Republican*, Providence *Journal*, New York *Globe* and Duluth *Herald* think that the roads might well yield this point in order to bring the strike to an end. It seems to the New York *Evening Post* that the issue has been grossly exaggerated:

"Seniority means much more in line work, where such privileges as preferential runs count heavily, than in the shops. Reports agree that a large proportion of the 'loyal' employees are the older men, with the greatest seniority rights, and a large proportion of the strikers are drifters and new men with the least seniority rights. In so far as seniority affects exemption from discharge, it need not be heavily weighed. There will be work enough for all in the shops for a long time."

But it can not be denied that the stand of the railroad executives on seniority appeals strongly to a large group of our editors, particularly those in charge of papers in close contact with business and finance in the great Eastern cities. In an advertisement appearing in the New York papers, the New York Central Railroad declared that "to desert" the thousands of men who remained on their jobs during the strike and the other thousands who were hired "with the understanding that if competent they would be retained in their present positions" would be "ingratitude of the grossest sort." "For the railways to let the strikers come back with all their old rights and privileges would be to encourage still more men to strike when there is another controversy," contends *The Railway Age*. These utterances are characteristic of dozens of statements made by various spokesmen for the roads. And in this attitude, declares *The Wall Street Journal*, the railroad executives "have the right and public opinion behind them." The New York *Commercial* and the New York *Journal of Commerce* are of the same opinion. For the railroads to give in on this point, says the Boston *Financial News*, "would be a surrender of the right of the individual to the licensed privilege of the organized mob." And, observes the Boston *News Bureau*, it would also be "a dangerous trifling with all security for future orderliness in railroad labor relations. It would put a premium on wanton disregard for duty in the future."

These voices from the business and financial journals are echoed by daily papers like the New York *World*, *Evening Mail*, *Herald*, Brooklyn *Eagle*, Newark *News*, New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, St. Paul *Dispatch*, and Denver *Times*. The New York *Herald* finds several arguments with which to justify the action of the railway heads. As this paper maintains:

"If, after the solemn pledges that have been given to the men now on the jobs that they would be protected in their places and in their rights, these good and faithful servants were betrayed and cast adrift, no man in any railroad post would feel called upon to be loyal to the roads and to the public. No worker would ever question that his only safety lay in obeying, not conscience, not duty, not honor, but the order of the strike boss.

"No man in a place of railroad authority, from section boss to president, could ever expect that his word of honor to his men or his contract with them would be taken by them at 1 per cent. of its face value. No man in such a position could command respect or could enforce discipline. No man could challenge the power of the strike boss henceforth to dominate the whole American railway system in accordance with the dictates of his own sweet will.

"When the issue of morality goes by the board in this country, there will be nothing left to sustain it."

LENINE UNDER SOCIALIST FIRE

ARE LENINE AND TROTZKY losing the support of radicals and Socialists outside Russia? It will be recalled that while the two Soviet leaders were building up what was to be a model Socialist State, radicals and Socialists in the United States and Europe appeared to vie with each other in praising every act of the new Soviet Government, while reports placing the Bolshevists in an unfavorable light were called inventions of the "capitalistic press." Now, however, the Soviet leaders themselves are being verbally fired upon by some of their comrades, altho the Moscow Government also has its stanch defenders. The cause of this family quarrel is the grave charges of assassination, sedition, and insurrection which have been brought by the Soviet Government against some forty-seven members of the Social Revolutionary party of Russia, and their trial at Moscow.

Were these prisoners, some of whom are women, convicted in advance, as Vandervelde, the Belgian Socialist member of the defense counsel, declares? The accused appeared "not before an impartial court, but before their political enemies," asserts this lawyer in the Socialist New York *Call*. Demands, therefore, for justice and mercy in behalf of the prisoners are pouring in upon Soviet leaders. M. Tchernoff, Berlin representative of the Social Revolutionary Party, for instance, recently cabled Eugene V. Debs, American Socialist leader, that the prisoners were threatened with death, and that their punishment was an act of revenge on the part of the Bolshevists. Mr. Debs, acting upon the suggestion of his Berlin correspondent, cabled the Soviet Government as follows:

"LENINE, MOSCOW:
"I protest with all civilized people in the name of our common humanity against the execution of any of the Social Revolutionaries or the unjust denial of their liberty. Soviet Russia can set an example by refusing to follow the practises of world-wide czardom and should uphold the higher standards we seek to erect and profess to observe. EUGENE V. DEBS."

The Socialist New York *Call* also takes up the defense of the accused, and protests against their execution. "Soviet Russia has nothing to gain—and much to lose—by spattering the blood of accused men, some of whom served terms in Siberia under the régime of the Czar," maintains the *Call*. Furthermore—

"If it be said that these parties and groups do not represent the best interests of workers and peasants, the answer is that the same may be said of the Communist Party. It has made mistake after mistake, has executed retreat after retreat, thus showing that it does not have a monopoly of intelligence over other peasant and worker groups."

"But they are traitors to their country!" declares the *Russky Golos*, of New York, a Russian Socialistic daily. "They have attempted the assassination of Lenine; they have assassinated eminent leaders of the Communists; they have blown up trains and organized wholesale massacres of peasants, and they are guilty of causing the deaths of tens of thousands of men, women and children by starvation." Debs could have known little of this, suggests *The Worker* (New York), official organ of the Workers Party, or he would not have sent his cable to Lenine. Nor is any sympathy for the accused to be found in another New York Socialist organ, the German *Volkszeitung*. "Debs knows only what Tchernoff tells him; Debs has not read a word of the court proceedings which established the guilt of the principal defendants beyond a doubt," asserts the *Volkszeitung*. Continues this Socialist paper:

"The Soviet Government is neither a murderer nor a tyrant. It abolished capital punishment soon after the Soviet régime was established. It will spare the lives of murderers and assassins whenever possible, but should the safety and well-being of the Republic call for the infliction of drastic punishments, then the Soviet Government will do its duty."

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ASKING ENGLAND TO HELP KEEP US DRY

"SYMPATHETICALLY NONCOMMITTAL" is the neat phrase sent out by a London correspondent of The Associated Press to describe England's unofficial attitude toward our request that the British Government cooperate with our own in checking the flow of liquor from the West Indies and

THE CAMEL STRETCHES HIMSELF.

—Pease in the Newark *News*.

other British possessions into the United States. But the majority of American editors, it appears, are neither "sympathetic" nor "noncommittal" regarding what they consider a most unusual procedure. One suggestion which the State Department made, according to the New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent, is that the British and American Governments agree to extend American territorial waters twelve miles out to sea for the purpose of thwarting rum-running ships. But would this halt the bootlegger in his nefarious business? The Baltimore *Sun* is sure it would not, and it points to Norway's experience, "where the ten-mile barrier has proved as ineffectual as the three." There is to be considered, moreover, the fact that the three-mile limit is a well-established principle of international law, points out the *Tribune* correspondent, "and any alteration of it might require the consent of all maritime Powers." Furthermore, any extension of American territorial waters might require a new international agreement which would give other nations the right of search and seizure in their home waters twelve miles distant from shore. And "it is not the habit of nations to permit searches and seizures on the high seas," notes the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, which goes on to remind us that "rum-smuggling is a national and not an international matter." "What would be a friendly act toward American Prohibition enforcement would be an unfriendly act to British subjects whose only interest in a dry America is to dampen it for profit," adds the Chicago *Tribune*.

It is the contention of Prohibition enforcement officials, however, that nations have some obligations outside of their strict treaties to respect each others' laws, and that in this instance British authorities should put a check on shipments of liquor destined for the United States by a close supervision of clearance papers of vessels leaving British ports. "This is a reasonable request," thinks the New York *Evening Post* and a dozen other widely read papers, but, adds the New York daily, "anything further would be in the nature of a favor, and favors are most unsettling in the international sphere." At the same time it is admitted on all sides that rum-smuggling is being carried on along the entire Atlantic seaboard. Five British vessels suspected of rum-smuggling have been seized by our Coast Guard cutters, and are being held until United States courts can take action. It is likewise well known that Bermuda's trade in liquors has enabled it to pay off the external debts of the islands. It is also asserted that wealthy American bootleggers have induced British subjects to take over the nominal ownership of smuggling ships, and operate them under the British flag. For this and other reasons the State Department asks Great Britain's permission to search and if necessary seize British vessels suspected of smuggling outside the three-mile limit.

While practically all American editors agree that Great Britain should supervise more closely the clearance papers of vessels leaving British ports, the request that Great Britain agree to search and seizure beyond the three-mile limit "is a horse of another color," remarks the Boston *Post*. "On the whole," asks this paper, "is it not rather ridiculous for a government that continually violates its own Prohibition laws on Federal-controlled steamships to ask foreign governments to help in the enforcement of that act in the West Indies or on the high seas nearer home?" "We can no more tie up this booze commerce than we can control the tides of the ocean," believes the Baltimore *Sun*. Therefore, in the *Sun's* opinion,

"Secretary Hughes' appeal to the British Government to aid us in making the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act effective places Uncle Sam before Europe in the attitude of

ANOTHER TROUBLESOME IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

—Stinson in the Dayton *News*.

a helpless old booby who is forced to call upon his neighbors to keep order in his own household.

"Nothing could more conclusively demonstrate the impossibility of the Eighteenth Amendment than this pitiful cry for help. It is an admission that the Prohibitionists' scheme of salvation is a practical failure unless all the rest of the world will

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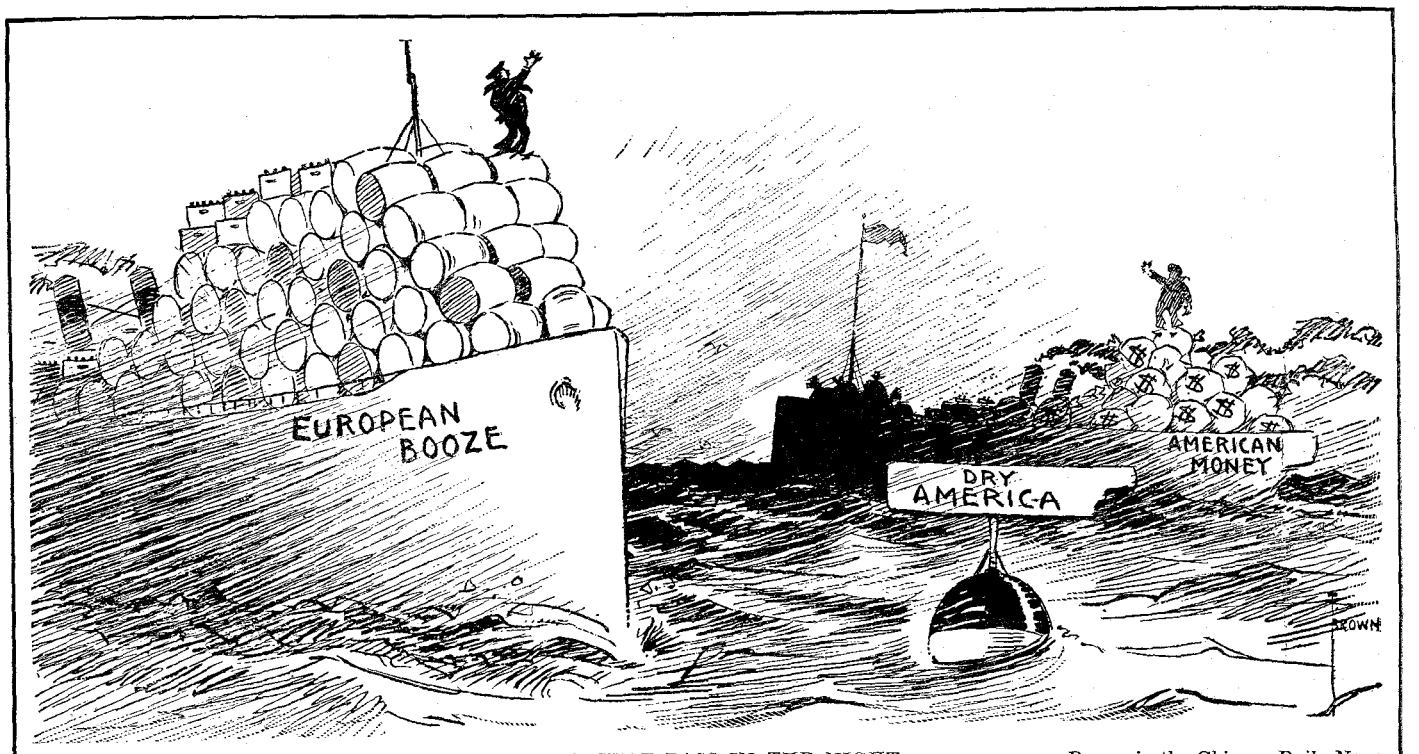

SHIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT. —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

help them to enforce their law. At last they own up that the thing can not be made to work unless all other lands will join our Anti-Saloon League and appoint an auxiliary Navy of dry spies and censors to head off the rum demon from our coasts. Was ever a great nation before placed in such a ridiculous and humiliating position?

"Incidentally, it may be remarked that the appeal of the State Department to Great Britain to put a sort of embargo on a profitable trade seems curiously out of place at a time when in our high tariff bill we are attempting to shut out all her other goods from our ports.

"The only way in which the United States could be made booze-proof, would be to get all the principal countries of the world to outlaw liquor and join a Dry League of Nations."

"The British have no objection to America going dry, but they can not be expected to help her enforce her own laws," explains the Birmingham *Age-Herald.* As for searching English ships on the high seas—"Nothing more likely to create ill-feeling between the two countries could be imagined," thinks the Philadelphia *Inquirer.* Continues this paper:

"Assuming that Great Britain consented to a sufficient modification of international law to allow Prohibition agents to board British ships suspected of carrying liquor to be landed on our shores, the possibilities of serious friction would still be very great. There would be no certain method of determining whether or not the suspicion was justified, and it is altogether likely that Prohibition officers in their excess of zeal would be constantly making mistakes. Moreover, to detain a ship for search is to inflict a loss upon the owners which they would not bear with patience if the detention were superfluous. They would have a case against the Government to be determined by the courts, and the very fact that they were British subjects would add to its complexities.

"There is another point to be considered. The British Government would be very reluctant to interfere either in the West Indies or in Canada with the freedom of action of the local authorities. The suggestion of a restriction on the export of liquors is grotesque. It might penalize the issuance of false clearance papers as an offense against its own laws. More than this would be an extraordinary concession to the emergency which the attempt to enforce the Volstead Act has created. Trouble with smugglers is no new thing, but it has been the custom heretofore for every nation to deal with such offenders off its own bat."

Those people who look for aid of the search-and-seizure sort from England should refresh their memories with the Russian case of 1912, declares the Boston *Post* in another editorial.

"At that time Russia sought to make effective a customs law permitting the search of inbound vessels within ten miles off shore from Vladivostok. She asked Great Britain for her consent to such acts, and was sharply told that no such consent to violate the three-mile limit of international law could or would be given."

"It just won't do," concludes the Newark *News;* "it's too Jolly-Rogerish."

But something will have to be done, other editors assert. "Unless this rum-running is stopt, serious diplomatic complications may result," warns the Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times;* "considerations of good faith demand that Great Britain accede to the reasonable request made by Washington." Great Britain, as a member of the League of Nations, this paper points out, guarantees "the prohibition of such abuses (in mandated territory) as the slave trade . . . and the liquor traffic." Therefore—

"As a matter of consistency the British should respect the Prohibition Law of the United States. It should appear to them that if they wink at the smuggling of liquor into this country from British possessions, they inferentially extend an invitation to any so inclined to carry on this trade with those sections of Africa which they hold as 'a sacred trust of civilization.'"

"Opponents of Prohibition ridicule the attempt to secure Great Britain's cooperation in the prevention of rum-running as asking that country to enforce our laws," observes the Chattanooga *News*—

"Enforce, however, is too strong a word. Respect would be a better one. If British subjects will only cease from violating our laws, enforcement will take care of itself. Perhaps Great Britain would rather cooperate with us in preventing flagrant violations of our laws than to have us adopt radical measures against an evil which derives an advantage from its peculiarly favorable situation for such traffic.

"This country has no police power beyond its borders, beyond the three-mile limit at sea. It can not send expeditions into British territory to break up nests organized for the express purpose of violating its laws. But it can ask neighborly cooperation as an alternative to drastic action that might not be pleasant. We have what is called a gentlemen's agreement with Japan looking to the enforcement of our exclusion regulations. Japan cooperates with us in this because, on account of her sensibility, she prefers that course instead of inviting penalties on her nationals for violation. It is possible for this country to make effective its laws against foreign rum-runners, but it will be pleasanter if both sides cooperate."

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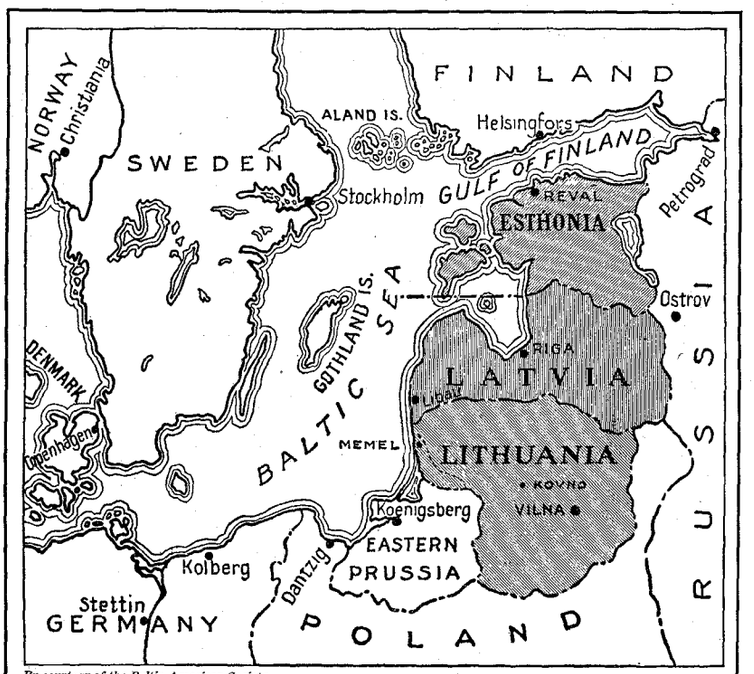
OUR BOW TO THE BALTIC TRIPLETS

FOUR NEW LITTLE SISTERS have been recognized as such by Uncle Sam, and their names are Albania, Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Albania comes into the family without occasioning much gossip, but it is another matter with Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania, for these Baltic republics have been carved out of territory belonging to Russia. As the press reminds us, the Wilson Administration frowned upon the idea of recognizing them, and so did the Harding Administration until of late. "Why this reversal?" asks the Manchester (N. H.) *Union* (Rep.), which recalls that "always the notion of a revived, unitary Russia has stood in the background of American official thinking about everything pertaining to Russia." But "now all this is ended with a word. Russia is counted out." Why? As *The Union* goes on to say,



By courtesy of the Baltic-American Society.

THE NEW NATIONS ON THE BALTIC.

Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania, once Russian provinces, have so conducted themselves as independent states as to win the recognition of the United States Government. Albania, in the Balkan Peninsula, was "recognized" at the same time.

"Our Government has given us as a reason that all the other Powers have long since done the same thing. It is a good reason, but one can not but wonder what the real reason is. Indeed, it does not quite fill the bill to explain that Uncle Sam has recognized these children because 'all the other fellers' have done so. There are too many cases in which he is not going with the crowd to permit that to go down without a shake or two of salt."

The Syracuse *Post-Standard* (Rep.), however, betrays less suspicion, as "the American State Department which has held consistently that Russia must not be mutilated, maintains that Latvia, Esthonia and Lithuania are not Russian, but have individual and indigenous populations." Or, to quote the State Department's own words—

"The United States has consistently maintained that the disturbed condition of Russian affairs may not be made the occasion for the alienation of Russian territory, and this principle is not deemed to be infringed by the recognition at this time of the Governments of Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania, which have been set up and maintained by an indigenous population."

Nevertheless, it appears that observers in Washington are not all of them convinced that this tells the whole story. Leading questions get asked and remain unanswered, as we learn by this paragraph from a recent dispatch to the New York *World:*

"Officials declined to say whether the failure of the Genoa and Hague Conferences to accomplish anything constructive toward the solution of the Russian economic problem had any influence on the decision to recognize the republics."

But does the decision greatly affect Russia? President Wilson's refusal to recognize the new states was a result of his belief that they would soon become Russian again. They have not done so. Unless newspaper correspondents are mistaken, they have no desire ever to do so. And, as the New York *World's* representative at Washington reminds us, "Soviet Russia long ago recognized the Baltic States and established diplomatic relations with them."

Such in general are the answers given in the press to the question that disturbs the Manchester *Union*—the question, namely, as to the "why" of "this reversal" of policy toward Russia. But *The Union* contributes at least tentatively an answer of its own:

"The complete breakdown of the negotiations with the Russians at The Hague has been followed by an abrupt turning away from the Russian problem and a new concentration upon that of Germany. There is a feeling that any Government in Russia for a long time will be irresponsible. A drawing together of France and Britain that is almost sensational is taking place, and talk of reducing reparations and requirements and canceling debts is almost as common as was that of marching headlong into the Ruhr a few months ago. There is even some sign of rapprochement in the Near East. All together there is a massive lot of evidence that our European friends are getting round to the idea of pulling together instead of apart, and thereby offering the conditions upon which American cooperation would be available. Meanwhile certain comparatively long-standing disputes are being cleared up—between European governments and our own—that regarding the mandates is a case in point. We should not be surprized if this action regarding the Baltic States fitted into the general get-together movement, somehow. At least, this strikes us as being more reasonable than that the thing was done because everybody was doing it."

FEAT THAT WON RECOGNITION.

—Pease in the Newark *News.*

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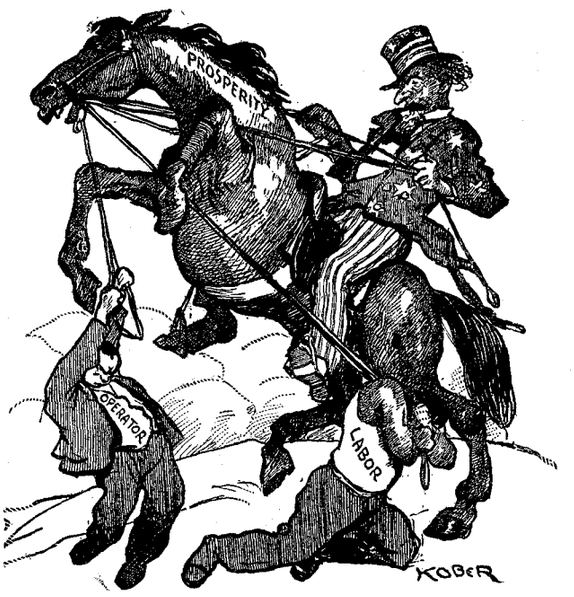
SPEAKING FOR THE FOREIGN-BORN MINERS

SINCE A MAJORITY—some say sixty, others eighty, per cent.—of our coal miners are men of foreign birth, parentage or language, it would be of the greatest value in interpreting the issues at stake in this great industrial conflict, if we could look at it all for a moment through their eyes. Altho the foreign language papers seem to be, in many instances, careful not to take sides too definitely in so hot a controversy, some of them strongly back their own people among the strikers. Others feel that such violent outbreaks as the one at Herrin have been prejudicing the cause of the workers, while still others condemn the strike leaders for not promptly acceding to President Harding's demands for a conference. A Jugo-Slav paper, representing the Croatian element in the new kingdom, the *Hrvatski List* (New York) tells the strikers that any further resort to violence will lose them the strike, no matter how just their cause. And the Czecho-Slovakian *Novy Domov* of Hallettsville, Texas, feels that the mine leaders committed a "pitiful error" when they did not accede to President Harding's arbitration plan.



HARD RIDING.

UNCLE SAM: By Jove, I must hold on tight, or these fellows will have me down."

—Kober in the *Amerikai Magyar Nepszava* (New York).

But the critics of the operators seem to be more numerous and more outspoken. *Il Popolo*, a New York Italian daily, which says that 100,000 of our coal miners are of Italian birth, puts the full blame for the coal strike upon the operators. "By their failure to confer and by their threat to cut wages," it says, they "brought on the coal strike." Now, continues the Italian daily:

"Give the miners a living wage and the strike will be called off. The President himself has said: 'We must see that the wage-earner is placed in an economically strong position. His lowest wages must be enough for comfort, enough to make his house a home, enough to insure that the struggle for existence shall not crowd out the things truly worth living for. There must be provision for education, for recreation and a margin for saving.'

"Translate that statement into practise and apply it to all the miners on strike, and the chief objections raised by the miners to a settlement will be removed. . . .

"The essential facts in regard to coal-mining are largely unknown to the public, and the operators have prevented further knowledge through halting by injunction the inquiry recently proposed by the Federal Trade Commission. Enough is known of coal-mining, however, to say that it is the most wastefully organized of all of our great industries. The United Mine Workers of America have been asking for a permanent fact-finding bureau to give us information about coal production, a development toward which the President's commission leads."

In like vein the Jugo-Slav *Glas-Naroda* (New York) fastens the responsibility on the owners of the mines:

"The coal miners have been directly compelled to strike by the operators, who try to reduce still more their already scant wages and do not want to hear a thing about any reorganization of the industry, by means of which the 'public' would get cheaper coal and the coal miners steadier working conditions.

"The uncompromising spirit in the coal situation is totally on the part of the capitalists. This is a fact which can not be overthrown by any phraseology."

Only a minimum of blame, insists *Il Resveglio* (Denver, Col.), can be placed upon the striking miners for what happened at Herrin. This Italian newspaper believes that "the responsible culprits are the mine owners and their representatives and agents, who, during these three months of strike have provoked to the utmost limit the patience of the strikers."

Still more vigorously supporting the strikers is the radical *Russky Golos* (New York) which, however, fears they will lose the fight because the "capitalists" have an unfair advantage, being blest with "the support of all the forces of the country, beginning with the dirtiest detective and ending with the head of the State." As it enlarges on this point:

"Already the capitalists—the coal magnates—were shaken and stood on the verge of yielding to the miners. But in time they got the support of the Government 'of the people, by the people and for the people,' who found that the miners by their strike are committing the greatest crime toward the country, and its people. . . . This Government came to the rescue of the shaken coal magnates with an army of 125,000 soldiers to protect the scabs—the traitors to their brother-laborers' cause."

That there should be Russians reported among the strike-breakers incenses this Russian daily—"such creatures should not exist among the Russian immigrants."

Another New York Russian daily, the *Novoye Russkoye Slovo*, declares that the miners must win, for "if labor does not win, capital will, and the victory of capital will mean poverty and slavery to labor."

In contrast with such warm partizanship is the calm declaration of the Hungarian *Amerikai Magyar Nepszava* (New York) in favor of an absolutely impartial settlement. We must, it says, "ascertain the amount of wage increase the mine owners can grant the miners, besides getting their own honest profits." The Hungarian editor feels that it is important to keep the mine workers from transferring the burden of the wage increase to the consuming public in the shape of higher prices; but it is no less important, he feels, to prevent a wage reduction in the coal industry which would be a signal for a general wage reduction, which, in turn, would lessen earnings to such an extent that "there would be no purchasing public for commercial articles."

It would seem that the Poles, who make up such a large proportion of our industrial army, are seriously talking of Government ownership. At least, one of their organs, the *Dziennik Zwiazkowy* (Chicago) feels that sentiment in this direction "is becoming stronger all the time and it is in vain that capital is trying to oppose it. It is as inevitable an end as Amen in prayers." And the advantage of it, as the Polish daily sees it, is that:

"Under Government control, the right to strike will not be taken away from the workingmen, but the possibility of strikes is reduced to a minimum. The knowledge that the man is working for the Government and not for private interests makes the worker feel differently, and in case of a strike the means for ending it are more effective."

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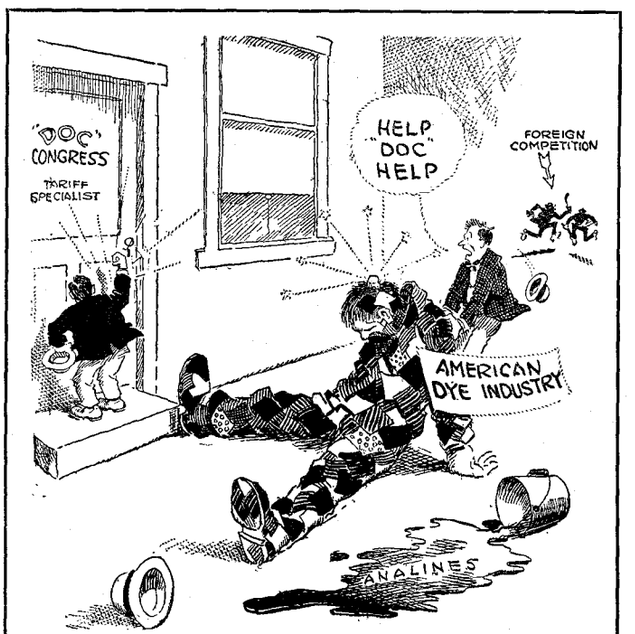
UNCLE SAM TO HAND FRITZ HIS BILL

SINCE THE *LUSITANIA* OUTRAGE, more than seven years have passed, yet the long list of claims resulting from that act of "piratical murder" remains unheeded, and, as the New York *Times* reminds us, "other cases are nearly as flagrant." Americans had immense sums of money in German banks. At the beginning of the war these were confiscated. Americans "have got nothing back, except a delusive and insulting offer to pay at the present value of the German mark." Meanwhile, the American Government "has a claim against Germany of large amounts for expenses of the army on the Rhine."



DON'T LET HIM DIE.

—Ket in the Oakland *Tribune*.

But what is happening to the German property seized here? As the Nashville *Tennesseean* observes, it has had the status of "a lien in favor of the United States"—in other words, collateral held as security for the payment of claims—and the Germans seem not at all pleased. Senator Underwood of Alabama lately told the Senate, in a speech widely reported in the press, that their demand for the return of German dye and drug patents now held by the Chemical Foundation is apparently an entering wedge whose purpose is to deprive the United States of all the collateral retained as security for the payment of claims against Germany. Remarked the Senator:

"The Germans are more interested to get these chemical patents back than they are to secure all the rest of their property, but there is reason to believe that they have hopes that if the present action against the Chemical Foundation is sustained and the sale voided by reason of inadequate compensation, they can drive the United States Government to the position where it must set aside many other sales of German property and return these properties to the German owners with all the profits which have accrued in the meantime.

"They have sent a commission to the United States composed of eminent German lawyers who take the position that, with the President committed to the doctrine that German property could not be disposed of for any consideration that was inadequate, they will be able to compel the Government to set aside many other conveyances.

"The President has committed himself to the doctrine that this sale was a violation of a trust. This is a mistaken theory of the law, for, under the decisions the title to the property vested absolutely in the Government of the United States and the Alien Property Custodian was not trustee for the German owners.

"But the Germans contend that he was a trustee for them, and as such trustee he had to be certain that every property brought its full value. Where will this lead to? It will inevitably mean that the Germans, with the Chemical Foundation case as a precedent, will insist that the Government must return to the 'trusteeship' the wireless plants and patents, and all the patents on war materials, the great Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Line terminals at New York, which were sold by the Alien Property Custodian to the President of the United States for about $7,000,000, and which the Germans can probably show to be worth much more than that. And then the Germans propose to collect on all patents used by American citizens, and even by the American Government during the war for the very purpose of putting an end to the war which the Germans started."

To prevent all this, Senator Underwood proposes that American claims be satisfied out of the property in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian. As the New York *Tribune's* Washington Bureau informs us, "First, the German Government property would be utilized for settlement of American claims and after that the property of German nationals." Moreover,

"The Underwood bill would apply to the pre-war period as well as during and after the war. It provides for a commission to be known as the enemy property claims commission, consisting of six commissioners to be named by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

A. Mitchell Palmer, former Attorney-General and Alien Property Custodian, is quoted in dispatches from Washington as saying, "The Underwood bill is entirely feasible and an entirely proper method under the Treaties and the Trading with the Enemy Act." But Secretary Hughes, so a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times* informs us, maintains that it would "be unwise to have these claims handled by an all-American body," and we read:

"Secretary Hughes is now in negotiation with the German Government for the formulation of a treaty providing for the creation of a mixed claims commission.

"The United States and German Governments are known to be in agreement as to the general method of settling German and American claims. The first step, and that which is about to be taken by the Department, consists of the selection of a so-called mixed claims tribunal for the adjudication of outstanding obligations.

"State Department officials emphasized the fact that the work of this commission would consist solely of the adjudication of unsettled claims. It is not to be the function of this body to investigate methods of payment or to set a time for the liquidation of claims. Before there can be any settlement there must be a determination of the amounts to be paid in each individual case.

"It follows from this that State Department experts will have to examine in detail all of the thousands of claims of Americans against Germany with a view to scaling down the amounts demanded in compensation, inasmuch as the United States Government is bound to stand behind any claim presented before the tribunal with the full force of its influence.

"The total of American claims against Germany is impressive, but it is believed that when these cases have been examined and 'scaled down' they will not exceed $100,000,000."

In the opinion of the New York *World*, "The assessment of the amount of the claims is a matter that ought to be decided by an international court. Failing that, it should be decided by negotiation or by a mixed commission." "Senator Lodge thinks it would be intolerable for Americans to put in their claims before a mixed tribunal," remarks the New York *Globe*, "yet the Treaty of Versailles provides for such a tribunal to cover property cases, and perhaps Great Britain and France have more reason to hate Germany than we have."

At all events confiscation of German property is no more hinted at in the American press than the policy of letting American rights go hang. "The United States will not deal unjustly with Germany or Germans," avers the Oshkosh *Northwestern*, "but it can not forget the justice due to its own citizens."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

WHAT the Irish need most is not a president, but a referee.—*Life.*

WAR wages were bound to result in wage wars.—*New York Tribune.*

COAL may soon be on the I-know-where-you-can-get-it list.—*Wall Street Journal.*

IT is now reported that Lenine has completely recovered from his recent death.—*Indianapolis News.*

"A BUS Like a Parlor Car"—headlines THE DIGEST. All the seats must be taken.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

THE LITERARY DIGEST'S Prohibition poll would indicate that many are voting as they drink.—*Washington Post.*

A CANDIDATE'S idea of a firm and lifelong conviction is what he thinks will be popular until after election.—*Ohio State Journal.*

THE world has facilities enough now for transmitting intelligence rapidly—that is, until we get more intelligence to transmit.—*Life.*

A REFORMER asks what is the most significant thing about our code of morals. Speaking offhand, we should say its elasticity.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE LITERARY DIGEST'S referendum would seem to indicate that while Americans object to a flood, they do not want to live in a Sahara.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE inventor of the ukulele has just died in Hawaii. As he reached the age of almost eighty, he seems nearly to have lived down his crime.—*Manchester Union.*

DURING this abuse of the bootleggers, we should not forget that no one has ever charged them with drinking their own stuff.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

AMERICANS are the only people in the world willing to pay foreigners for the privilege of listening to them tell how uncultured we really are.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

A DISPATCH from Warsaw says that the doctors there are studying the problem of increasing the longevity of the Poles. Why not try creosoting them?—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

YOU have to admire the courage of the German people; they feel sure they will yet find a way by which their debts will be paid by somebody else.—*Chicago American Lumberman.*

STRIKERS seem to be a little behind the times. They never make arrangements to sell the movie rights. — *Wall Street Journal.*

Now the drys have invaded Germany, and there are Germans who will doubtless hold that this is the last straw.—*Marion Star.*

ONE wonders what became of those clothes we sent the Belgians when one sees the pictures taken on the beach at Ostend.—*Life.*

NEW YORK is to have another big hotel, a 15-story building to cost $29,000,000. It is increasingly apparent that Prohibition has killed the hotel business. — *Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

CHINESE revolutionists fired on the American flag and got away with it; but they are in for some real trouble now, having fired on a boat belonging to the Standard Oil Company.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

WHEN winter comes will coal be far behind?—*Wall Street Journal.*

MIGHT not Uncle Sam refer to Europe as his debtor half?—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE U. S. Shipping Board ought to change its name to The American Bar Association.—*Life.*

NEW YORK CITY seems determined to preserve its subway jams.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

IN the two years since Prohibition became a law, a lot has flowed over the dam that wasn't water.—*Life.*

TURKS, who are urged by the Allies to economize, will perhaps save a few Armenians for a rainy day.—*Wall Street Journal.*

WETS will get little relief through THE LITERARY DIGEST'S Prohibition poll. It isn't that kind of a straw.—*Washington Post.*

AT any rate, there seems to be general agreement that good citizenship requires the other fellow to obey the Volstead law.—*Warren Chronicle.*

THE man who carried the "Message to Garcia" has been decorated for making the late Elbert Hubbard famous.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

THE number of people who hate the Volstead law because it doesn't prohibit is exceeded by the number who hate it because it does.—*Akron Beacon-Journal.*

WHEN Germany first immortalized "a scrap of paper," she had no idea she was describing her currency system of 1922.—*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.*

INTERNATIONAL experts seem to disagree as to Germany's next move. They are certain, however, that it will either be a collapse or an upheaval.—*New York Tribune.*

A WOMAN'S organization against Prohibition is called "Molly Pitchers," probably as suggestive of something in which to carry it provided they get it.—*Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.*

IT is only fair to say that few railroad brakemen can support families on the knowledge that a few railroad presidents of the present are brakemen of the past.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

THE Government could probably pay off the national debt if Mr. Lasker could arrange to send some of his liquor-selling ships on an inland voyage.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

WHEN you have some folk calling the bonus an insult and others calling no bonus an insult, it looks as if our soldiers were bound to be insulted, no matter what happens.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

UNCLE SAM wants John Bull's help to enforce Prohibition. John Bull, if disposed to be sarcastic, might begin by refusing to sell liquor to Shipping Board vessels.—*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.*

IT no longer being safe for them to kill Englishmen, Americans, Belgians and Frenchmen, the German Junkers now have to content themselves by assassinating their fellow countrymen.—*New York Tribune.*

AMBASSADOR GEDDES says that the English do not understand America, and it may be added that, in view of some of the things that are happening here, it is becoming increasingly difficult for Americans to understand it.—*Boston Transcript.*

UNJUST DISCRIMINATION.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

ITALY'S NEW POLITICAL CRISIS

AS ANTICLIMAX to the success which crowned the effort of Luigi de Facta's enemies to overthrow his ministry there follows his triumph, we are told, in the formation of a new ministry after various unsuccessful attempts by other ex-Premiers. But it is not doubted that de Facta's foes, chiefly the Socialists and Fascisti, will continue to menace the present Cabinet, and that is why Rome is said to have been converted into "a virtual armed camp" as a precautionary measure against possible disorders incident to the general strike called in protest against recent Fascisti reprisals on the Communists. The Socialists and Fascisti are excluded from the new Cabinet, according to Rome dispatches, and various editors recall in this connection that when the former Facta Cabinet fell, the leader of the Fascisti, Deputy Benito Mussolini, declared in the Chamber that—

"Soon the Fascisti will have to decide whether to continue their struggle in a legal or an insurrectionary form. In the second case there would be no necessity to have Fascisti Deputies in Parliament.

"I wish solemnly and emphatically to state that no Cabinet will be able to govern Italy should machine-guns against the Fascisti figure in its program. We have numerous disciplined well-organized forces. We will react with extreme violence against any attempt to oppress us. . . .

"I prefer a legal struggle for national, humane reasons, but I felt in conscience bound to warn you against the other eventuality, which should have its weight in the solution of the present crisis."

BIG CHIEF OF THE FASCISTI.

Deputy Benito Mussolini, who declared in the Italian Chamber that soon the Fascisti, Italy's militant nationalists, "will have to decide whether to continue their struggle in a legal or an insurrectionary form." The Fascisti leader is described by some Rome correspondents as "the Italian Napoleon."

That the Facta Ministry could not last is generally noted as having been foreseen, and in order that we may understand something of the complexities of the Italian situation sundry Italo-American editors point out that the Fascisti or the rampant ultra-nationals and the Popular or Catholic party are the two dominant political factors, and no ministry can be formed without their agreement. Peace through violence is said by these writers to be the aim of the Fascisti, and peace through cooperation of the divergent parties is pictured as the objective of the Popolari. The Fascisti would almost exterminate the Social-Communists, we are told, but the Popolari do not despise the help of the best section of the Socialists or Reformists in the government, "provided their program does not imply the overthrow of present institutions, including the interests of the Catholic Church." The Democratic party is said to be divided into too many factions to have a distinct individual force, and so it must take its position either with the Popolari or the Fascisti, for it is unable to accomplish anything alone. So these writers advise us that the political line-up in Italy now shows the Fascisti standing alone on one side, and the other parties, including the Socialists, placed opposite to them and seeking a way to counteract the Fascisti by a combination of parties to dominate the new cabinet.

Among the Italian press we find the Milan *Corriere della Sera* lashing the Fascisti leader, Mussolini, for threatening insurrection in his speech to the Deputies, and charging that "such a threat indicates a perversion of his political and moral sense," and this important journal adds:

"The struggle between the Fascisti and the Socialists in defense of the nation's interests gave Fascism an authority which was increased by the weakness of the various governments which have always been ready for abdication on any grounds. The situation in Italy has reached the stage where a vast moral revival is necessary in order that the country may be able to move along a straight road to its destiny. There has been too much belief in violence. The Bolshevists relied too much on violence and succeeded only in developing violence among the Fascisti. Now the Fascisti believe too much in violence, and are accomplishing nothing but the spread of hatred among the masses. For the circle of hatred is fatal and always turns in upon itself."

The Turin *Stampa* deplores the "megalomania of Mussolini," and affirms that "the present Fascisti Bolshevist outbreak is more ominous than the proletarian rising of 1920." "We must have a government," says this daily, "based on concentration and cooperation of all the elements that sincerely and effectively recognize the State's authority and respect the law, that is to say, a government without Socialists and Fascisti." The *Stampa* adds that the aggressive attitude of Mussolini is "a proof of the revolutionary intentions of the Fascisti, who at one time pretended to save us from a Communist revolution, but now plan a Fascisti revolution." The Rome *Idea Nazionale* gravely proposes "dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies" and hints that "a military dictatorship would be desirable until a situation be created which allows the election of a better Chamber."

In the view of some British correspondents at Rome, the significance of the speech of Benito Mussolini, the Fascisti leader, far transcends that of the downfall of the Cabinet, and they add that Mussolini "well deserves the title of the Italian Napoleon." The Turin *Gazzetta del Popolo* hails Mussolini as a needed reformer in the country, saying:

"The corruption of parliamentary manners and the lack of discipline and responsibility among the various parties require an energetic corrective. Because the government has proved incapable of supplying this corrective, the Fascisti offered themselves to the task, determined as they are to prevent Soviet methods and tendencies from triumphing in Italy."

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As seen by *Il Progresso Italo-Americano* (New York) the downfall of the Facta Ministry was inevitable, because it was conceived in weakness and in the emergency of meeting the Genoa Conference. Apparently this daily considers that the Facta cabinet was merely a kind of window-dressing venture to present a good front to the world on the occasion of the Genoa Conference, especially as the Russian Bolshevists "might easily have profited of the opportunity to exploit Italy's internal confusion." But the Italian parties held together during the Genoa period, tho they were deeply disturbed by the outcome of the Conference. Yet *Il Progresso* warns us that—

"This was not the fundamental cause of the fall of the Facta Ministry. It contributed to that event, as in opposite circumstances it would have contributed to the strength of the Facta Ministry. The real cause of the downfall of the cabinet is the turmoil and mix-up of Italy's internal situation. Most conspicuous in this condition is the struggle between the various parties for predominance. As long as this struggle does not result in the victory of one party or the coalition of sundry parties which, despite some constitutional differences, will be able to guarantee stability and good government, no ministry, not even if made up of Italy's most eminent statesmen and most sincere patriots, will be able to endure."

Meanwhile Rome dispatches advise us that the Socialists threaten a general strike in Italy as a demonstration of their power, while the Fascisti retaliate by promising to mobilize all their forces to meet any eventuality. Some observers think

WHERE DISARMAMENT IS MOST NEEDED.

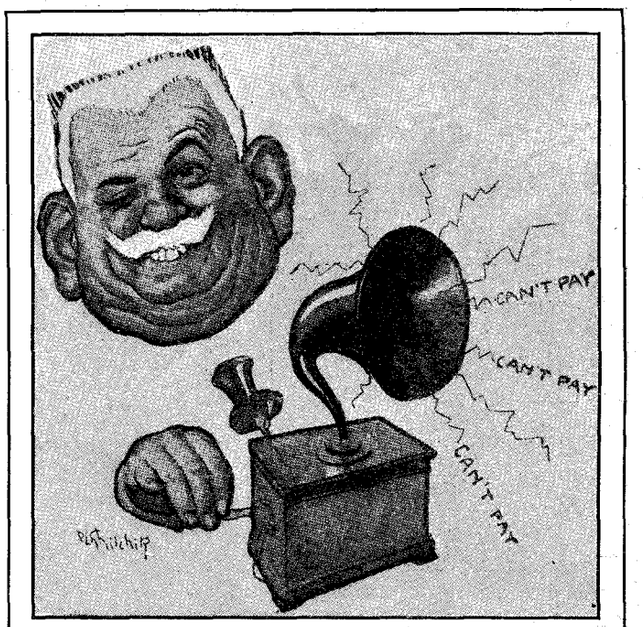
"This is not the way to make Italy great!"

—*L'Asino* (Rome).

the Socialist threat is only a maneuver to prolong the Ministerial crisis for tactical advantage. We read further that the Fascisti leader, Mussolini, in a fiery speech to his followers said: "Either the Socialists must cease attempting to break the peace of Italy or our revolvers will proclaim their doom." These words were received with cheers and the Fascisti war cry, "Alala, Alala!"

GERMAN CAPITAL'S GAME OF BLUFF

GERMAN CAPITAL is playing a game of bluff on Europe, according to repeated statements in various countries, but that she is also bluffing her own people is not so generally recognized. Thus we are informed by *The Scandinavian*, a Copenhagen commercial and financial periodical, in which we read that the poverty-stricken Germany that Professor



BROADCASTING À LA BOCHE.

"Another Wile-less Wonder?"

—*The Passing Show* (London).

Keynes has pictured to the world is not really so poor as he would have us believe. At the same time, the writer of the article, Dr. L. V. Birck, Professor of Economics in the University of Copenhagen, advises us that the real German people are even worse off than Mr. Keynes suspects. Every time German negotiators go abroad, they point to the poverty of the poor in Germany, according to Dr. Birck, but they do not mention that Germany's wealth is "owned and controlled by a steadily decreasing number of individuals." As long as the rich inner circle of high finance and industry owns two hundred to five hundred millions sterling call money abroad, it is interested in a high quotation of sterling and this writer charges that Germany's inner circle of wealth "turns the misery of the German people and the Government to its own credit." We read then:

"I have asked several German business men what they do with their big profits. Some of them are honest enough to admit that the individual gain of their export is banked abroad to their credit. Others, who discredit the mark, spend their profits on repairing and reconstructing their plants—a darned good investment as long as the daily wage of a German worker is but one hundred marks or thirty-five American cents. And then this paradox reveals—as we know—that the so-called *valuta* dumping Germany has not been able to compete with Europe and America, but that Germany, when once the mark is stabilized, and there no longer exists any artificial premium on exports, will become a formidable competitor because she has used the bad years to reestablish and reorganize her business. German capital is playing a game of bluff on Europe and on—her own people."

Professor Birck goes on to say that this condition must one day cease, but meanwhile the interest of the German upper class is to see the continued depression of the mark, and he proceeds:

"When German high finance deems the reconstruction of the plants of Germany to have been achieved, and the foreign inves-

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tors in marks have got tired and sold out their marks for next to nothing, and when Europe has got so tired of the reparations question that Germany can reach a more favorable understanding—and for most statesmen and financiers the reparations question has already become a nightmare, which they are itching to get off their chest at any cost—then, and only then will the financiers of Germany turn the tables, buy back from abroad the mark, and from that moment we shall see the German mark climb upwards, passing the value of one American cent.

"Now you will understand why Mr. Morgan on behalf of the American owners of marks insisted that part of the revenue loan should be employed in raising the value of the mark and reducing the note issue. And you will further understand that any sane German financier simply had to refuse Mr. Morgan's kind offer. Time has not yet come—the German game is a game of patience! Who is able to hold out longer than the other fellow? Mr. Morgan and his American investors, or Mr. Stinnes and his financiers?

"Germany has not learned enough from the war. But one lesson she has taken in—the lesson of patience. In that game she is surpassed by no one."

DRESSING FOR THE PART.

"I don't want to wear that to-day. Give me an old and torn coat. I am going to visit the Entente officials."

—*La Victoire* (Paris).

BAVARIA'S "BAD EXAMPLE"

BAVARIA'S REFUSAL to accept full enforcement within Bavaria of the new law for safeguarding the republic by the Central Government of Germany is described by some German editors as "a bad example" to the other German states, and Bavarian resistance in some quarters is looked upon as a menace to the very existence of the German Republic. Hugo Stinnes's *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Berlin), organ of the German People's Party, is among the strongest critics of Bavaria's action, saying: "This is the first case of open resistance of a state to the Reich. No state has a right to incite its citizens to open resistance against national laws." The *Germania* declares that Bavaria's resistance "endangers the unity of the Republic," and the *Vossische Zeitung* remarks:

"The relations between Bavaria and the Reich have become so acute as not to be surpassable as long as Bavaria does not deliberately secede from the republic. With all due respect to the intentions of the Bavarian Government, the undertaking which Bavaria began with the promulgation of its ordinances means the beginning of the internal dissolution of the Reich."

Bavaria's attitude, we are told, is that it is willing and able to promulgate its own directions for safeguarding the republic, which should be designed for and enforced within Bavaria by Bavarians. Some Berlin correspondents believe that this Bavarian experiment to enforce states' rights will be nipt in the bud by the Wirth Government, and it is predicted that the policy of the Government will be to "fight recalcitrant Bavaria with a bombardment of notes after the fashion of Germany's tactics toward the Allies until a compromise ultimately emerges, or Bavaria backs down, or Bavaria stands stubbornly on its states' rights, and the issue becomes insoluble."

It is predicted in press dispatches from the German capital that if the interchange of notes reaches a deadlock the next move will be to take the case of the Reich against Bavaria before the German Supreme Court at Leipzig, and these forecasters say that official Berlin believes its case is "so clear there can be no doubt that the Supreme Court will decide for the Reich." But it is pointed out that should Bavaria refuse to accept the verdict of the Supreme Court "there is a chance of the conflict entering the last and grievous state—war." Nevertheless, opinion is wide-spread that "some compromise solution will be found ultimately" and other South German States, in particular Württemberg, may be depended upon to act as mediators between Bavaria and the Reich. Hopes of a solution of the crisis, say Berlin dispatches, are based largely on the prospect that the Bavarians will realize that "harmful foreign political results and a bad effect on public opinion abroad will follow if the conflict between Bavaria and the Reich is pushed to the ultimate test of civil war."

We are reminded that the new legislation of the German Federal Government was enacted to protect the republic as a consequence of the assassination of Foreign Minister Rathenau. The Bavarians claim that their own series of ordinances "for safeguarding the republic" cover all the conditions provided for in the legislation of the Federal Government. According to an American correspondent at Berlin a curious feature of the internal political situation in Bavaria is that in the industrial section of the North, where the Socialist and radical influence is much stronger than in Munich and the agricultural part of Bavaria, there is much opposition to the State Government and entire support for the Federal Government. Telegrams of protest have been sent from all parts of Northern Bavaria, we are told, to the Munich Government and to the Landtag, while the Burgomasters of twenty-one North Bavarian cities and towns, including Nuremburg, Wuerzburg, and Bamberg, waited on the Bavarian Premier Lerchenfeld in person to protest against the Bavarian Government's stand with regard to the new Federal legislation.

A point noted in some press dispatches is that the moment is not regarded as opportune for too stiff resistance by Bavaria, because—

"Flagrant defiance of the rest of Germany certainly will bring counter-action by organized labor. Strikes and disturbances would interfere seriously with the pleasant occupation of fleecing the American tourist, to which South Germans are hoping to devote the whole summer.

"It is widely hinted in the press that the real source of Bavaria's recalcitrancy is to be found not in her own people, but in North German monarchist officers, who ceaselessly are plotting and intriguing under her protection. It is also suspected that schemes of foreign Powers have done much to stiffen the Bavarian attitude."

In the *Frankfurter Zeitung* we find Bavaria's stand officially reported in a statement by one of the Bavarian representatives in a speech in the Reichstag, in which he quotes the Bavarian Minister of the Interior as saying:

"The Defense of the Republic Act grips deep into the constitutional privileges of the states, especially as regards the composition of the Supreme Court.

"The Bavarian Government sees unwarrantably strict suppressive measures in the suspension of the right of assembly as well as of the freedom of the press. The proposed bill would raise new disorders in the place of those it quelled."

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WHY ISLAM IS "SORE" AT BRITAIN

BRITAIN IS DISLIKED and distrusted in the Middle East, we are told, altho many Englishmen still believe that the Arab, the Turk, the Persian, and other Orientals, "if only they were left to themselves," really like the British and long for their administration. But such Englishmen do not know the realities of to-day, says Mr. Arthur Moore in the London *Times*, as he urges his countrymen to learn something about the mistakes made in the Middle East by Britain, some of which are "fraught with great danger to us and to our peace at the present time." Mr. Moore is described by *The Times* as "a recognized authority on the world of Islam," and he makes his frank and friendly criticism of his country's Middle East policy on returning from a journey through India and Afghanistan. First to be blamed, in his judgment, is the Coalition Government which, formed during a crisis in the war, rendered "an immense service to mankind," but at the same time "committed even during the war a grave blunder, for which Britain has been paying ever since." We read:

"It did not bank enough on victory. Had it lived up to its high professions and believed in victory through fair weather and foul, it would not have compromised with principles in search of support. Promises were flung broadcast to every possible or impossible ally, altho these promises were in some cases contradictory and could not be kept. Thus in the Arab world alone we had the Sykes-Picot agreement, the 'National Home' declaration to the Jews, and the agreement with King Hussein and our arrangements with his son Feisal. The Venizelist Greeks and the Armenians were given high hopes in regard to Anatolia.

"Meantime we shook the enemy by a lofty moral propaganda based on respect for nationality and enthusiasm for humanity. It is now admitted that propaganda immensely contributed to the military success in all theaters of war in 1918. Simultaneously President Wilson came on the scene with his fourteen points. Mankind, like matter, is infinitely divisible. From self-determination for Czecho-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs the descent is easy to self-determination for Kurds and Chaldeans, or for Tosks, Ghegs, and Kutzo-Vlachs."

Now in order to learn how British policy has erred, Mr. Moore tells us, we should put ourselves in the position of some Central Asian Mussulman, and see how he regards the matter. After the Armistice the British poured troops into the Caucasus, which is largely Mussulman, and at first these had a stabilizing influence, we are told, because the British announced they had come to keep the Bolshevists away. But as soon as the Bolshevist menace began to materialize, he asserts, it was the British who "faded away." Islam asks why Britain went there at all, and it has its own answer, which is that the British wanted "to get hold of the Baku oil fields, but were not prepared to fight for them." Mr. Moore proceeds:

"Our northerly front was now in Persia. We persuaded an Anglophil Government of our own creation that we would defend its northern frontier, and with the help of a personal bribe of £130,000, stolen from the British taxpayer, 'to popularize the Anglo-Persian Agreement' (Englishmen do not know about this sum which the Foreign Office paid over in 1919, but Islam does), the Anglo-Persian Agreement was signed.

"But here, again, our bluff was called. When the Agreement was being negotiated Denikin was threatening Moscow, and British troops held the Caucasus. Nine months after its signature the Bolshevists were on the Persian frontier and were cutting Denikin's fleet out of the Persian port where it had taken refuge.

"The British troops, after offering vain opposition to a Bolshevist landing at Enzeli, were withdrawn to Kasvin. British troops were also withdrawn from Meshed lest they might come in contact with the Bolshevists. It was now given out that British troops were in Persia to lend moral support, but not to fight. Persian troops under Russian officers were put in front of the British troops and fought the Bolshevists with varying fortune.

"To the Persians it seemed that we continued to keep troops in Persia solely in order to bring pressure upon Persia to ratify the Anglo-Persian Agreement and to enable the 'political officers' whom we had sprinkled over the north to interfere in local and tribal affairs with authority and prestige. For nearly three years after the Armistice the Persian Prime Minister was invariably nominated by the British Legation and chose his colleagues to suit the British Minister's wishes."

Meanwhile the Bolshevists announced that as soon as the British troops evacuated Northern Persia they would quit Enzeli and Resht, and Mr. Moore tells us that tho "we made it plain that in no circumstances would we oppose the Bolshevists, we yet profest to believe that in some way we were keeping them out of Teheran." When in the spring of 1921 financial conditions forced the British to withdraw from Northern Persia, he goes on to say, the British "first got up a panic, and ordered British businesses to close down, and British women and children to quit Teheran." The result of the British withdrawal was that the Bolshevists followed suit, we are told, and "for the first time in nearly fifty years the Persian capital is now protected by a purely Persian force, with Persian officers."

But the fate of Turkey stirs Islam most, and Mr. Moore regrets that this fact is not appreciated by the House of Commons as it deserves. He tells us that when there was a question before the House of appointing a commission so inquire into the alleged atrocities committed upon Turkish Christians of Greek race in Asia Minor, it was suggested that an Indian should be added to the commission, because it was believed that if the commission "found the atrocities true, the presence of an Indian member would assist India to accept its findings, however unpalatable." But no sooner had this suggestion been made than another member of the House of Commons urged that a Greek also should be named for the commission, and Mr. Moore explains:

"This member utterly failed to understand the deep feeling which exists in Islam that an Allied Commission is a body of Christians animated by a secret inevitable prejudice against Islam, and more particularly against their late enemy, the Turk.

"To add a Greek is to add one more Christian, whereas to add an Indian Mussulman is to introduce a new element altogether. I trust that my attempt to make this point clear will not be interpreted as an attempt to discredit reports of eye-witnesses as to the sufferings of Greeks in Asia Minor."

But the most serious complication of all, according to this writer, is the Caliphate, even when allowances are made for wilful misrepresentation by political agitators in India. From the various difficulties in India, Britain has "suffered unjustly," but in order to find just where she stands with regard to Islam, Mr. Moore points out that—

"Before the war we had happily no responsibility for the protection of the Holy Places. During the war, by our patronage of the Sherifian family of Mecca, we came to be regarded as the opponents of the Sultan's Caliphate. To-day the Government of India openly advocates recognition of the Sultan as Caliph, and on March 30 Lord Curzon in the House of Lords went so far as to describe the Sultan as Caliph.

"But what the West fails to see is that Islam now holds us responsible *de facto* for the protection of the Holy Places. We are regarded as the heirs who have succeeded to the Kaiser's well-known hopes of becoming the Christian overlord of the Holy Places of Islam. The Sherifian family, unfavorably known from Samarcand to Mogador to successive generations of pilgrims, is regarded as our instrument. It is we who have enthroned its members in Mecca, Bagdad, and Transjordania. And, in the last resort, the protection of Mecca and Medina falls, in the eyes of Islam, on us—a fact which it resents.

"Now what risk do Mecca and Medina run?

"A very grave risk. It is the fact that since the British Cabinet set up Abdulla beyond the Jordan and Feisal in Irak, nothing much stands between the ravaging of Mecca and Medina by Ibn Saud's Wahabite followers except the £60,000 per annum which the British taxpayer pays Ibn Saud to avert this calamity. That the charm will work permanently is improbable. That when it fails Islam will hold us responsible, and that all our enemies will sound a drum throughout Asia, is certain."

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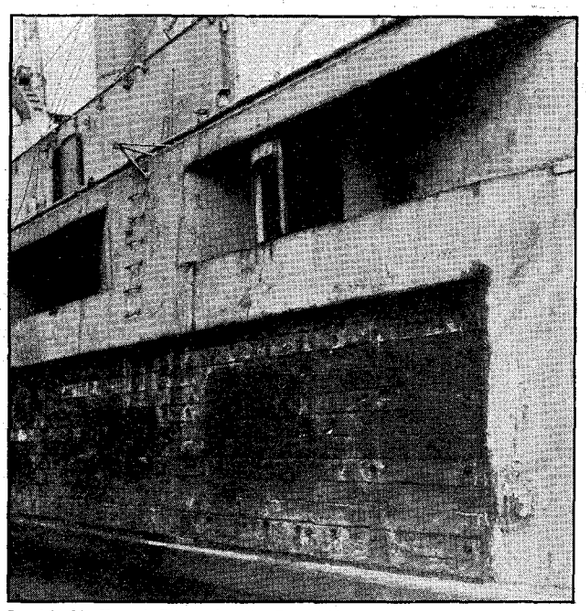
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

HOW WARSHIPS ARE SCRAPPED

WHEN the United States, Great Britain and Japan agreed at the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments to scrap nearly two million tons of warships, many persons must have wondered by what process these great instruments of destruction were to be themselves destroyed. We find a partial answer to this question, at least



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THE *MAINE* STRIPT OF ITS BELT ARMOR.

This close-up view of the *Maine's* hull amidships shows where the eleven-inch waterline belt armor has been removed.

as relating to the doomed ships of the United States Navy, in recent articles in the New York *World* and *The Iron Age*. Some of these seafighters are being beaten, if not into plowshares, at least into harvesting machines. The Washington agreement has virtually created a new industry, according to a writer in *The World*. This new industry, he says, is exemplified by the Henry A. Hitner's Sons Co., of Philadelphia, which was the successful bidder for "a colossal portion of the 845,000 tons which the United States must scrap or convert." As a result of their bid, we are told, the Hitners "to-day possess a navy greater than that of Italy at the beginning of the war, or that of the United States in 1910." We read further:

"Under the terms of the sale these naval craft, if converted or recommissioned, may not pass from American registry or ownership, and their armament from one-pound quickfirers to the huge rifled cannon on the battle-ships must be distempered by burning and then cut up into five-foot lengths.

"The 13,500-ton *Maine* is a concrete example of the dismantlement and reforging into peaceful plowshares of a battle-ship that was once the most powerful unit of the Atlantic Fleet.

"The steel hull of this monster weighs about 35 per cent. of this 13,500 tons displacement; 26 per cent. is armor-plate, and the balance of nearly 6,000 tons is propelling machinery, armament, ammunition, fuel and general equipment.

"The armor-plate is first taken off the inside shell in pieces weighing from twenty-five to forty tons, which are swung to an upright position in the yard where they are cut with oxy-acetylene torches into 2-foot by 6-foot pieces which may be readily fed into the charging boxes of open-hearth furnaces.

"Because of the valuable alloy content of nickel steel, this is one of the most desirable by-products, as it is chiefly used by the automobile industry and for special uses when reforged.

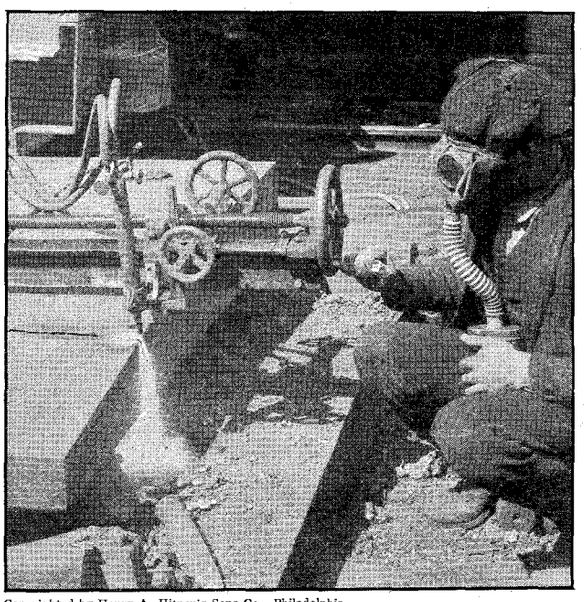
"The almost human mechanism of the machinery which operated gun-turrets, ammunition hoists, refrigerating machinery and all of the intricate nerve centers of this floating fortress, are broken up into small pieces which may readily be handled by a single workman by the use of stone pile-drivers with a striking impact of 100 tons.

"This small scrap is purchased principally by the gray iron foundries, treated in combination with low-grade iron ore, and appears recreated in the frames of harvesting and other agricultural machinery, engine bases and other low tensile strength iron products.

"The most precious 'junk' is the copper, gun-metal, navy brass, manganese bronze, lead, zinc and navy compositions which are assorted into their different grades and melted up by the smelters into ingot form and sold to the manufacturers of practically everything in the metal trade. Some of the equipment from the *Maine* will take form in new ship castings, steam pumps and propellers.

"Not all of the hulls of these former fighting craft will be broken up. Many will be converted, as in the case of the torpedo boats *Truxton*, *Worden* and *Whipple*. Re-engined with kerosene oil-burners, these former destroyers are now carrying fruit out of Central America to the United States.

"When not so converted the destroyers already purchased by the Hitner firm—and they number fifty former menaces to Germany's submarines—are ripped apart with powerful chisels operated by comprest air devices. Destroyer armor is light, and is cut up by huge ten-ton crocodile shears, which bite through



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CUTTING UP ARMOR PLATE.

This photograph shows a twenty-five-ton strip of eleven-inch hull armor being cut into five-foot billets with an oxy-acetylene torch.

a six-inch thickness of armor as tho it were cheese. These pieces are melted into ingots and rolled into various shapes for structural steel, rails, sheet plate and other peaceful uses."

In *The Iron Age* (New York) we read some interesting details of the scrapping of Admiral Schley's old flagship *Brooklyn*, whose armor-plate is being cut to pieces at a speed of ten feet per hour:

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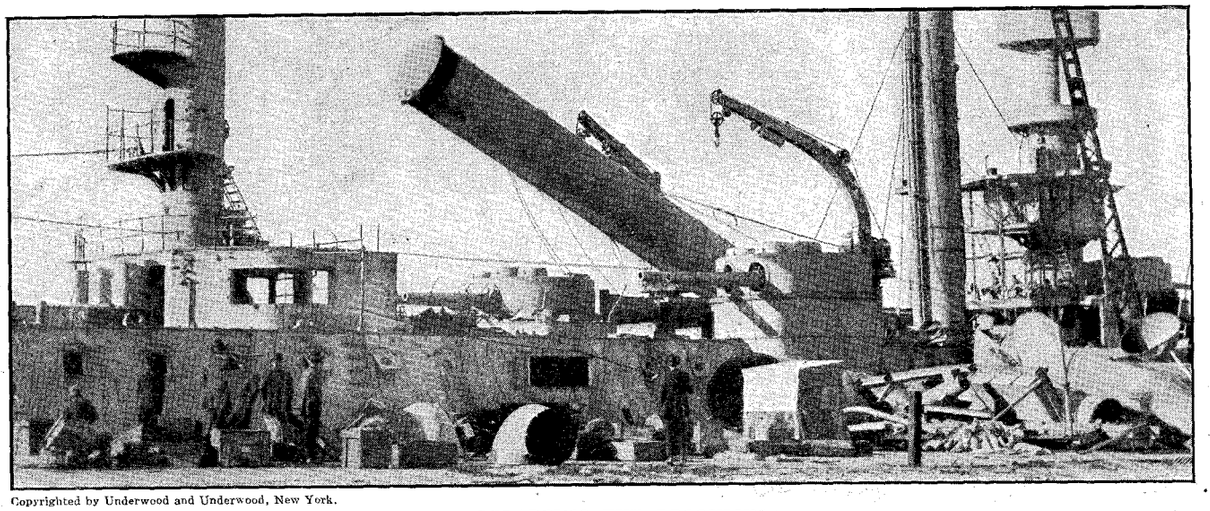

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SCRAPPING THE *BROOKLYN*.

The breaking up of the *Brooklyn*, which was Admiral Schley's flagship at the battle of Santiago, is now giving work to many war veterans.

"The *Brooklyn*, constructed at a cost of more than $4,370,000, was sold for $40,000 to a California dealer in scrap metals. It is estimated that the ship will yield 6,500 tons of steel, and many tons of copper and brass, besides the miles of copper wire that were used in the electric signaling system. The major part of the demolition work, including all cutting of iron and steel, is being done with oxyacetylene, Oxweld cutting blow-pipes being used on the work. In a general way the cutting that is being done on the *Brooklyn* is typical of the work that is being done not only in the newly created ship-breaking yards in this country but in those of England and Japan, in the undertaking set on foot at Washington early this year."

SUMMER DROWNINGS

"THE DEATH-RATE from accidental drowning for the first five months of this year is reported in *The Statistical Bulletin* of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. (New York) to be higher than the rate recorded during the same period of 1921. Up to June 17th, the death-rate of 1922 was 4.5 per 100,000, as compared with 4.1 for the same weeks in 1921. With the advent of the summer season, more drownings, it says, are being reported. What may be expected during the coming summer may be seen from the record of the summer of 1921. It goes on:

"During the months of June, July, August and September of that year, in the Industrial Department of this Company, there was an average of 44 deaths from accidental drowning per week, or in excess of 6 per day. The greatest number of fatalities was recorded in the month of July, 63 per week, or 9 per day. In Continental United States, during 1920, there were 6,100 drownings. Most of these deaths were boys and young men. Accidental drowning is still responsible for a serious loss of life each year, in spite of the marked improvement that has occurred in the United States and Canada during the last decade.

"A substantial reduction of this large number of preventable fatalities could be accomplished this year if there were a wider application of the principles and practise of water safety advocated by the Life Saving Division of the American Red Cross. This organization has done splendid work in organizing safety work at summer resorts, and in outlining a program of instruction in swimming and in rescue work. Excellent work has been done in teaching a large part of the American population how to take care of itself in the water. Water sports are rightly very popular; there are hardly any recreational activities so wholesome. But there remains the problem of reducing the hazard to life involved in these sports, and this, it seems, could be accomplished if there were more and more safety work such as is done by the Red Cross, the Boy Scouts, and the other organizations which encourage the art of swimming and the application of water safety principles."

END OF THE TIN-CAN ERA SIGHTED

A NEW ERA is sighted by the Secretary of a State Department of Agriculture, who predicts that "we are entering upon a period of drying both fruits and vegetables so that we will live out of cartons, instead of out of tin cans." The latest green vegetable to be prepared by drying, or dehydration is sweet corn, as reported by W. A. Noel of the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry, writing in *The American Food Journal* (New York). During the year 1920, Mr. Noel tells us, twelve plants dehydrated more than a million pounds of sweet corn. The taste is not like that of canned corn, being nearer to that of corn roasted on the cob. Since the war, Mr. Noel says, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been investigating dehydration as practised commercially, and through cooperation with the manufacturers, has been able to assist in improving the products and the factory methods of production. At the present time a number of dehydrated fruits and vegetables of very good quality are on the market. A vast difference now exists between ordinary dried products and those prepared in our best dehydration plants. Dehydration means just what it seems to mean—a scientific method of controlling the drying conditions. He goes on:

"During the season of 1920 twelve plants dehydrated more than a million pounds of choice, sweet corn. Quantities of this corn were retailed over the counter from bulk goods, in the markets of Washington, D. C., at 25 cents a pound, while small cartons were retailed at the rate of 40 cents a pound. In Pennsylvania, where dehydrated sweet corn is produced and a fairly good market for it has been developed, one concern retails its entire output directly to the consumers at 40 cents a quart. One quart contains about one pound. The conversion ratio of this product is five bushels green to one bushel dry; one pound of dehydrated sweet corn is equivalent to three cans of fancy canned corn.

"Of the commercial sweet corn dehydration plants investigated by the Bureau of Chemistry, eight are in the tobacco-growing section of Lancaster County, Pa., two are just outside of Harrisburg, Pa., and two are in Ohio. The equipment necessary for the dehydration of sweet corn should include husking machines, steam blancher, cutting machines, drying unit, locomotive type boiler, steam coils, fans, disintegrator, cleaner, packer and scales.

"All the plants follow much the same method in preparing the corn for dehydration. Motor-driven corn-husking machines and corn-cutting machines are used to remove the husk and silk and cut the corn from the cob. Just after husking and before the cutting operation, the corn is blanched sufficiently to set the milk and preserve the color. This blanching is accomplished by placing the ears of corn in a large steel tank and blowing into it live

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steam under 5 to 10 pounds pressure for about 20 minutes, depending on the maturity of the corn.

"Four types of driers are used, but the final products are much the same. Usually a hot-air duct built of lumber and tin conducts the heated air underneath a drying compartment on which the corn is supported either by a moving galvanized iron wire belt or by stationary galvanized iron wire trays. In a few instances the heat radiating units are placed in the air compartment directly beneath the corn, thus effecting the drying by radiant heat.

"Automatic elevating and conveying machinery is used so that the corn need be touched by hand only when it is fed into the cutter, from the time it is unloaded from the farmer's wagon until it is spouted into the finished package or container. From the cutter the corn drops through a spout on to an endless belt. The temperature of the drying air is 140 degrees Fahrenheit.

"The compartment type drier used by one producer is new in the commercial field, devoted exclusively to sweet-corn drying. The results obtained in a financial way and in quality of finished product has been successful.

"The drier consists of six individual compartments, designed to accommodate 36 trays made of galvanized iron wire-screen. In a day of 12 hours, 24 bushels of corn are dehydrated.

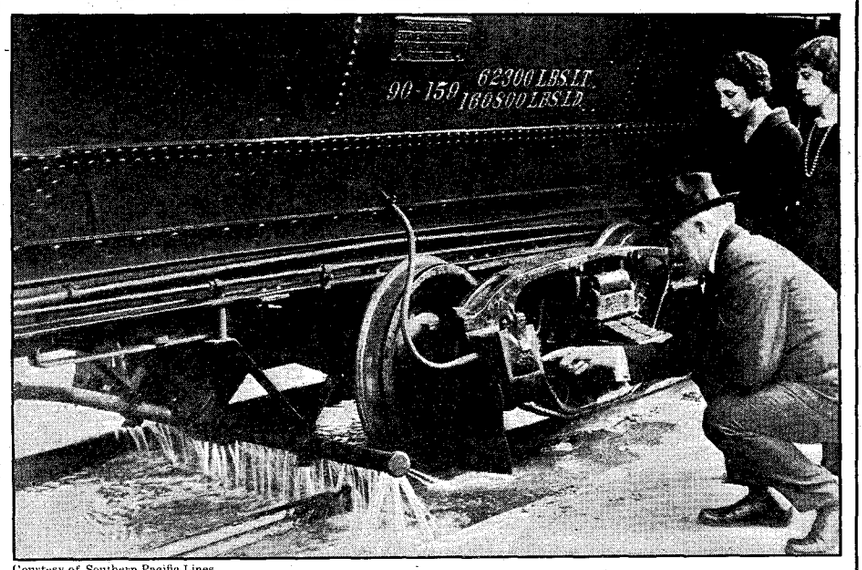
"Most generally used of all systems is the wire-screen covered table or plenum chamber. After being cut from the cob, the corn is either elevated and conveyed or spouted to the table where it is spread evenly over the surface by workmen using wooden hoes. Blower fans force the heated air into the chamber and up through the corn. The air in this chamber is under a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure and has a temperature of 170 to 200 degrees Fahrenheit. In passing up through the corn the temperature of the air is reduced as much as 50 degrees, and the relative humidity of the air is increased about 40 per cent. The corn is left on this drier for about two hours.

"In some installations the steam coils are placed longitudinally in the plenum chamber, while in other installations the coils are arranged in a compact encased battery and the air is heated in passing through this unit before it is blown into the compartment over which the corn is spread.

"After the corn has been dried it should be run through a fanning mill of some suitable type wherein aspiration is effective in removing the small pieces of husk, cob, silk, etc., before the corn is packed for marketing. It has been customary for manufacturers to pack the corn in six-ounce cartons and in one-pound cartons, in paper-lined barrels and in flour-sacks.

"In conclusion, it can safely be said that sweet corn dehydration is a successful industry, in spite of the fact that some other vegetables when dehydrated have not proved profitable. The technique of dehydrating such vegetables as stringless beans, spinach, pumpkin, horseradish, and other root crops used in a vegetable soup mixture, has been successfully developed also. Most fruits, grapes, and berries are now dehydrated just as well as these vegetables. Dehydrated sweet corn is twice as profitable to the manufacturer as canned corn and costs the housewife only one-half as much. Of course, dehydrated corn is not to be compared with canned corn, the two being entirely different products. The flavor of dehydrated corn differs from that of canned corn, resembling more nearly that of corn roasted on the cob. It is much desired by people who have lived in the country or trucking sections where strictly fresh corn might be easily obtained for drying.

"As soon as the American public realizes the economic advantages resulting from the use of dehydrated fruits and vegetables, they will be as much in demand during the winter months as the fresh products are during the summer months."



Courtesy of Southern Pacific Lines.

AN ODD WATER-WAGON.

This sprinkling appliance is being tried out by the Southern Pacific on certain dusty stretches of its track. In this photograph the inventor of the device is shown explaining its operation.

A RAILROAD WATER-WAGON—An appliance for sprinkling the right-of-way over the dusty stretches of track has been invented by W. H. Whalen, Superintendent Los Angeles Division, and is being tried out with apparent success by the Southern Pacific on its lines between Indio and Palm Springs, heretofore a very dusty section of track. Says a writer in *The Southern Pacific Bulletin* (San Francisco):

"The sprinkler consists of a perforated pipe attached beneath the water-tender of the locomotive in such a way that water is sprinkled on the track as the train passes over it. According to Mr. Whalen, the experiments have proved very satisfactory, and Southern Pacific is planning the installation of these sprinklers on all its passenger locomotives operating in desert country. The scheme is an innovation in railroad operation. The Southern Pacific has made various attempts to allay dust by sprinkling oil over its right-of-way in desert country, but none of them have proven as effective as the 'railroad water-wagon.'"

THE BUFFALO COME BACK—Many persons think of the American bisons as a disappearing race. But the picturesque animals which once thundered across the prairies in vast herds, yet are known to the present generation chiefly by the figure on the five-cent piece, are now over five and one-half times as numerous as they were twenty years ago, according to Dr. T. S. Palmer of the U. S. Biological Survey. Says Science Service's *Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"In 1902 when Congress made the first and only appropriation of $15,000 for their purchase and maintenance, there were only 1,750 of these ox-like animals alive. Now there are over 10,000 in existence—6,000 in Canada and approximately 4,000 in the United States. There are 1,250 in the nine U. S. Government herds alone, and all but about 130 of these were born on the reservations. The largest herd is in the Yellowstone Park and is made up of 506 bison. Montana Bison Range has 388, the Wichita Preserve 128 and Wind Cave 71. The members of one herd calmly chew their cuds in the Zoological Park at Washington, within sight of the place where their ancestors were first seen in the East by white men in 1612. Whatever of romance in regard to the American buffalo may have vanished with the passing of the old West, the life history and breeding of these animals are still a mystery to the biologist. Just how old a buffalo gets to be is not known. As far as the records show, the Methuselah of the species is one in Paris, which is said to be thirty-one years old. The oldest buffaloes in the Government herds are a venerable cow on the Wichita Preserve now twenty-four years old, and Kalispel Chief, the leader of the Montana herd, now twenty years old."

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CITIES BUILT BY A FRENCH RAILROAD

PROBABLY THE FIRST comprehensive housing scheme undertaken anywhere by a railroad along its line is now being carried out in France, we are told by W. P. Mitchell, an American resident of Paris, in an article contributed to *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago). He tells us that the Chemin de Fer du Nord, or Northern Railway Company, of France, has conceived a whole battery of garden cities flanking its ravaged line which came forth from the war as but a mere skeleton of what it once was. This railway, says Mr. Mitchell, is the chief instigator of the garden city movement in France. French ingenuity and taste have accomplished wonders without in any very great measure foregoing the traditions which have done so much to make France what it is to-day. He writes:

"On Armistice Day, November 11, 1918, throughout a length of 1,300 miles of this railway there did not exist a single station building, a locomotive roundhouse, a car-shed, bridge or culvert, not a kilometer even of solid roadbed, or a single dwelling in which to house the employees who were to put things in order.

"Since that day the company has done the impossible, as the French have it, to reconstruct the line, a fundamental element for the reestablishment of a normal active life throughout its district. For its accomplishment a large staff was necessary, the first problem of all to follow being that of housing and feeding them and their families, and this amid a devastation as bare and arid as a desert. A permanent shelter was deemed, and rightly, the first requirement of an established civilization.

"Since 1919 the company has obtained from the French Ministry of Public Works the authorization to realize several successive projects for housing its employees in these reclaimed districts. The soil was virgin, practically nothing more than clearing was required, practically nothing remained of a former débris which might be incorporated into new structures.

"The first houses were scattered here and there along the line following the timely needs of the service, as often as possible being grouped as a nucleus of what later would be developed into a garden city community—something difficult of conception at first thought for a great railway junction like Tergnier, and still more so of a big coal-mining community like Lens.

"The first houses were more or less of the knock-down order, roofed with rubberoid and later with tiles. In general, they were all lighted with electricity and their doubled walls served as a satisfactory method of insulation against the cold and damp of this rather humid region of north France, where they were all located.

"In 1920 the program for the construction of wooden houses was considerably enlarged in spite of the opposition throughout Europe, even in England, against the wooden house *per se* as being something neither durable nor efficient against cold and storm. The marvel is in this respect that old Europe has not taken a leaf from the book of American experience. Up to January 1, 1920, there had been built 2,600 houses of this nature; up to July 1, 1921, 3,765, and up to the first of January, 1921, 4,700. The continual rise in the prices of building materials, especially woodwork, made it evident that cement and brick-built edifices might better serve the need and the possibility of rapid and economical construction at this time.

"The first cement constructed houses were put in hand in July, 1919, to the number of 160. By the first of April, 1921, there were 1,551 such houses already occupied, and by the end of October of the present year (1921) the total will number 6,054 individual dwellings.

"These groups, or *cités*, or communities in which these new houses are gathered began only with the idea of lodging the laborers and workmen specialists, but it was not long before the foremen, pay clerks, bookkeepers and under-superintendents made it very apparent that they, too, would like a similar roof-tree over their heads—it was so much superior to anything of the kind they had even aspired to before the war. For these latter a slightly different type of dwelling was evolved.

"Of these model cities the most important are Tergnier, Lens and Lille-la-Deliverance, and here are found the highest type of dwellings in the greatest numbers.

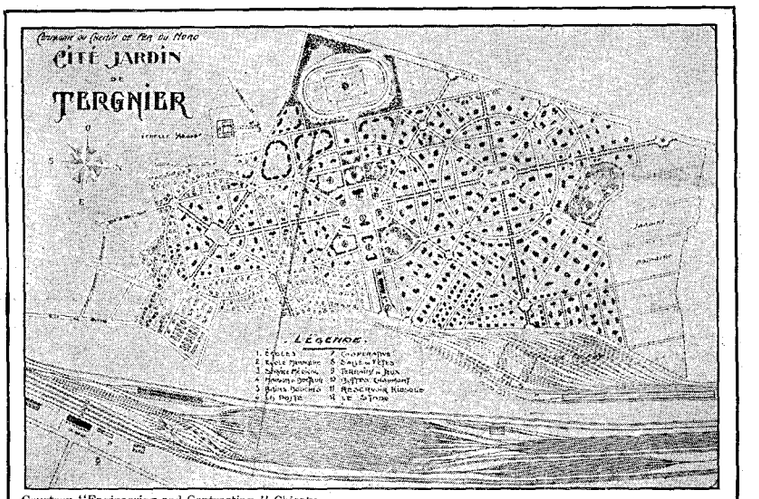
"To a large extent these later houses are built of agglomerated slag and cinders covered finally with a layer of cement.

"Of the more than thirty communities, of more than fifty homes which have been brought into being, unquestionably the most important is Tergnier. It is a real town, a county town, a courthouse town, with a population of well above 8,000 already, tho it only had 10,000 before the war, which left it the most deplorable wreck of a town imaginable.

"In all this town there is not a before-the-war inhabitable house still above ground. All is new.

"The Northern Railways' Garden City here covers 220 acres on which are actually 1,200 houses at this time, and by October these will be increased to 1,327, housing in all over 6,000 employees of this busy railway capital. In all the company proposes to build with its proper resources more than 10,000 houses, distributed all along the line.

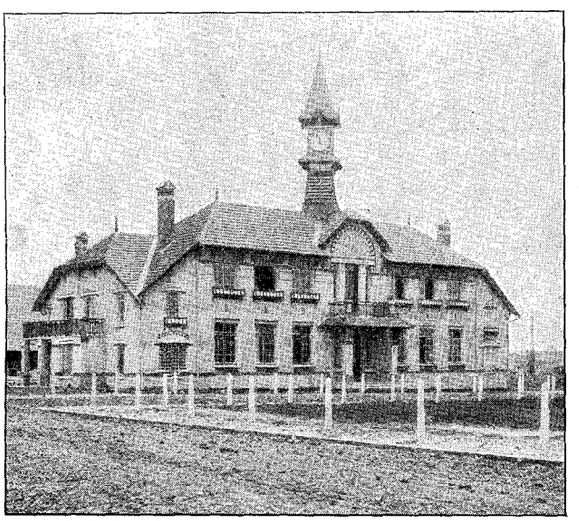
"It is worth mentioning in passing that the outer color wash given to these houses is put on with the well-known American paint sprayer, doubtless common enough in use there, but the first I have seen, an exiled American of more than a quarter of a century residence abroad, in operation here. It is a worthy companion to some Pennsylvania-made steel ore cars which I also saw being hauled over the line."



Courtesy "Engineering and Contracting," Chicago.

PLAN OF THE NEW TERGNIER.

This town of more than eight thousand inhabitants, entirely destroyed in the war, is being rebuilt as a garden city by the Northern Railway Company, of France.



Courtesy "Engineering and Contracting," Chicago.

TERGNIER'S NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE.

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RADIO · DEPARTMENT

OUTDOING THE ARGONAUTS

EVERY DAY, ALMOST, we hear that radio has invaded a new field. Among the most interesting recent novel applications of the sensitive radio receiver is that through which the sea-bottoms are being charted by noting the time required from a signal from a ship to come back from the depths as an echo. Sound travels through water much faster than through air, but not too rapidly for measurement with modern instruments; and, since the triode amplifier can detect vibrations almost infinitely tenuous, it would appear that the deeper the water the more readily the measurement can be made. Moreover, the radio soundings may be taken with the ship under full headway. It is predicted with confidence that in the near future our knowledge of the contour of the sea-bottoms will be greatly increased—a matter, quite obviously, of both scientific interest and practical importance.

Interesting comment as to the new aid offered by radio to the navigator in this direction by and in sundry others is made Lieut. Clifford Albion Tinker, in *The Outlook* (New York). We quote:

"Shades of Father Neptune!

"What are we going to do with our superannuated navigators? Radio is putting them out of business. For in a comparatively short time the navigator who boards his ship carefully carrying a mahogany-incased sextant and with a 'Bowditch' tucked under his arm will be as out of date and as comical as the old straw-chewing rube of the vaudeville stage, ambling along the canyons of New York, carrying his ancient carpet-bag and green umbrella.

"No more tricky 'sun shooting'; no more fog 'worries'; no more trailing the log; no more heaving the lead; no more shouting 'By the mark TEN!' and no more logarithmic 'busts'—'King Radio' had put the 'see' in sea.

"The gentlemanly navigator of to-morrow is a radio engineer. He sits at a mahogany table in a comfortable office on his modern ship, smoking fat cigars, pressing neat pearl-topped buttons, and letting 'King Radio' do the rest. One button tells the depth of water under the keel; another, the distance and direction to the nearest ship, and of all ships within a radius of twenty-five miles; a series of buttons reveals the nearest land, the distance to it, the course to reach it, and fixes the ship's position on the surface of old ocean. All these fancy navigational 'stunts' are easily explained—the apparatus which does the business is now in daily use, and is functioning accurately.

"All of these developments are epoch-making in their application to ocean commerce, and they are the result of research conducted by the United States Navy in finding the answers to tactical maneuvers and the safe navigation of the taxpayers' battleships and special naval craft. But, as wonderful as these accomplishments all seem to be, they are entirely overshadowed by the new naval development whereby one ship may be controlled by radio waves from another. The controlled ship is sent hither and yon at the will of the sender without a single soul being on board the ship thus controlled. This may not be the last word in the tactical use of radio equipment in a fleet. If it is not, the next word will be a marvel indeed.

"This business of controlling ships by radio is stealing the thunder from the Greek Jules Verne who wrote the story of Jason and the Argonauts, altho that ancient yarn certainly came very close to the actual facts concerning the performance of present-day radio apparatus and equipment. It will be remembered that those who built Jason's ship, the *Argo*, used a branch of the Talking Oak of Dodona for the carved figurehead of the vessel, and from time to time, when overwhelming dangers menaced the craft and crew, the figurehead, which retained its power of speech, gave warning and directions to the leader, Jason, and his heroic mates. Other remarkable divine attributes are imputed to Jason and the forty-nine Argonauts who followed the hero in his quest of the Golden Fleece.

"The whole crew were the leading heroes of Greece: Hercules, the strong man of his day; Castor and Pollux, the brave twins; Lynceus, who could see with his sharp eyes to the center of the earth or note the coming storm days before its arrival; Orpheus, the harper, whose sweet notes melted rocks and stilled the wildest waves; beautiful Atlanta, who stept so lightly that she could walk from wave to wave; the two sons of the North Wind, who came in mighty handy on calm days; while the helmsman was none other than Tiphys, the star gazer, who knew all about the points of the compass. With this crew is it any wonder that Jason brought back the Fleece? The Argonauts feared nothing, because some one in the crew was able to see the dangers in advance; another by breathing lustily could dispel clouds; the wonderful *Argo* was a charmed ship herself; and should the crew lose their bearings in spite of Tiphys, the helmsman, it made no difference to Jason, for the Talking Figurehead at once set him right.

"This fairy story is not so much of a wonder, after all; for the Argonauts, notwithstanding that most of them were deities, have been put in the shade by the performances of radio apparatus in the hands of mere boys.

"The noise of a ship's propellers conducted by the excellent medium, water, to the bottom of the ocean and then reflected back as an 'echo' is read by the intervening angle through the hydrophone or radio sounding device, and the depth of the water under the ship's keel obtained. The same listening device also picks up radio waves emanating from submarine cables and follows them into port, notwithstanding the darkness of night or storm. This listening device also notes the range and proximity of sounding submarine signals, of the tell-tale propellers of other ships, of the booming seas against the treacherous iceberg, and

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"THE GENTLEMANLY NAVIGATOR OF TO-MORROW IS A RADIO ENGINEER."

An operator in the radio room of the Lamport and Holt liner *Vauban;* the transmitting mechanism has a dependable range of 1,500 miles.

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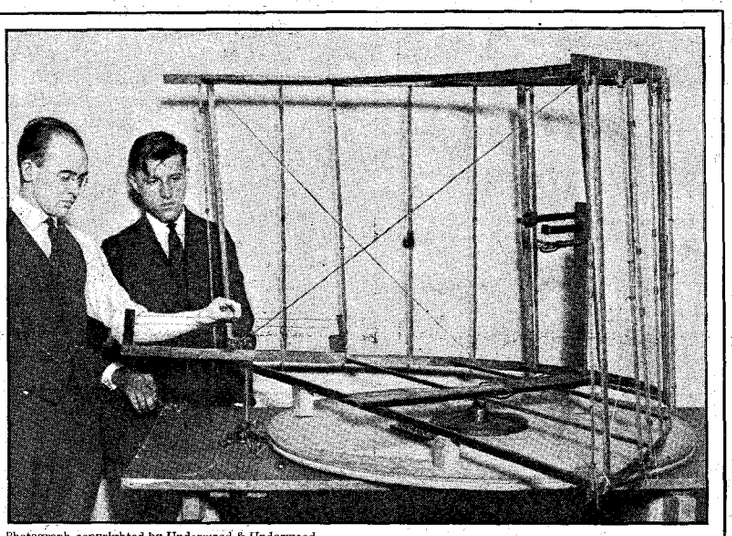
picks her own course safely among the ocean's dangers for the ship thus equipped.

"With the radio telephone the skipper can talk with his neighboring ship-masters; give and take the latest maritime gossip; compare weather reports; correct locations; and, further, he may also telephone several days ahead to the port of entry, making arrangements for passenger and cargo transfer and request needed supplies, all of which reduces port congestion and saves time, adding meanwhile to the dividends to be earned. These all-important performances of radio mechanisms are not of the future; they are being used daily, and with increasing accuracy."

MEMORIZING THE CONTINENTAL CODE

A CONSIDERABLE PROPORTION of the new army of users of radio-receiving telephones will wish presently to join the ranks of transmitters. As is well known, this can be done only when the amateur has acquired proficiency in both the sending and receiving of the Continental or International Morse telegraph code. This may be best done by using an experimental buzzer; besides, a considerable amount of practise is an absolute essential. Merely to memorize the system of dots and dashes without such practical experience, would be quite useless. So the value of mnemonic systems is very much debatable; nevertheless there is interest in a method suggested by David P. Gibbons, in *Radio* (San Francisco), for which the author himself makes no extravagant claims, but suggests that it may "help some." Here it is:



Photograph copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood.

MODEL OF THE "WIRELESS LIGHTHOUSE."

Ships may before long be guided by "radio searchlights" instead of beams of light. A device has been perfected whereby wireless waves are focused in a given direction in a beam, instead of being scattered broadcast. The practical model here pictured throws signals across about 20 feet of space. The operator is getting the wave-length by a wave leader. The waves are directed by a reflector which throws a radio wave in much the same manner as a hand mirror throws a wave of light.

"The manner of using it will be apparent after a brief study. For example, take the letter L. The word used is 'linoleum,' in which the letter itself occurs twice. The first syllable (lin) has a short accent, the second (o!) a long accent, and the two final syllables (e, um) short accents, hereby reproducing the dot-dash-dot-dot, which form the Morse character representing the letter.

"Again take the letter Q. Here three words are used to obtain the proper accents and at the same time include the letter itself. The first two words (quite, queer)—of one syllable each—are long, the third syllable (in-) is short, and the final syllable (-deed) is long, thus giving the dash-dash-dot-dash, which represents Q in the Continental Code.

"Similarly the connection between the other letters and the corresponding words will be seen on inspection, and the correct combination of SOUNDS for any given letter be more readily imprest on the memory.

A *Away* - —
B *By Billiken's* — - - -
C Crowded *Cloister* — - — -
D *Dangerous* — - -
E *Eggs* -
F *Fifi Foolish* - - — -
G *Good Gracious* — — - -
H *Hilly Billy* - - - -
I *Izzie* - -
J *Jerome Jay Jones* - — — —
K *Kokomo* — - — —
L *Linoleum* - — - - -
M *Mile-long* — —
N *Nailer* — -
O *Ozone blows* — — —
P *Persuades Peter* - — — -
Q *Quite Queer indeed* — — - —
R *Reported* — - —
S *Sensitive* - - -
T *Tube* —
U *Undertaker* - - —
V *Visible glow* - - - —
W *With White Wire* - — —
X *Hoax silly jokes* — - - -
Y *Yearly told yarns* — - - — —
Z *Zero weather* — — - -

"If the student finds any particular difficulty in memorizing the various words selected he might connect them together to form sentences like the following: Away by Billiken's crowded cloister the dangerous eggs made Fifi foolish. 'Good gracious!' said the hilly-billy to Izzie, 'look at Jerome Jay Jones laying linoleum with a mile-long nailer, while the ozone blows and persuades Peter he is quite queer indeed, as it is reported that a sensitive tube will undertake to make a visible glow with white wire, but such hoax, silly jokes and yearly told yarns are a sign of zero weather.'"

DIRECTIONAL WIRELESS TRANSMISSION—In the course of Senator Marconi's address before the New York Institute of Radio Engineers, he told of recent experiments in the directional transmission of short-radio waves, as conducted in particular by one of his London associates, Mr. C. S. Franklin; and he made a demonstration with the reflecting apparatus with which this important feat is accomplished. In *The Wireless Age* (New York) we read of the slightly earlier announcement in London of Mr. Franklin's achievement, as follows:

"Important research has been carried on in England in connection with directional transmission on very short wave-lengths, and in a paper given before the Institute of Electrical Engineers, London, on Wednesday, May 3rd, C. S. Franklin, an experimental engineer of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, disclosed some hitherto unpublished information on this subject.

"Employing a wave-length of only fifteen meters, duplex wireless telephony has been carried on between London and Birmingham, which has been audible only at the specially designed stations carrying on the experiments.

"Another result of this research has been the evolution of a 'wireless lighthouse,' which may mean much for the safety of navigation. A wireless beam, radiated by a revolving transmitter, can be made to indicate to a ship its exact position with respect to the 'wireless lighthouse.'

"The apparatus concerned was demonstrated with a transmitter using a wave-length of only one meter."

A 300-MILE AERIAL—According to *The American Radio Journal* (New York):

"Temporary use of an aerial nearly 300 miles long enabled R. C. Blackwell, general repeater chief in the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company's main office in Chicago, to hear distinctly a talk made by Ty Cobb, manager of the Detroit Tigers, which was broadcasted recently through the Detroit *Free Press* station W C X.

"With the cooperation of Joseph M. Richardson, night chief operator in Detroit, Mr. Blackwell 'killed' one of the trunk wires between the two cities by taking off the batteries. He then attached his home-made receiving set in the Chicago office. Proximity of the Postal wires to the *Free Press* aerial in Detroit made the long line a perfect conductor. The use of a double set of variable condensers was productive of improved results."

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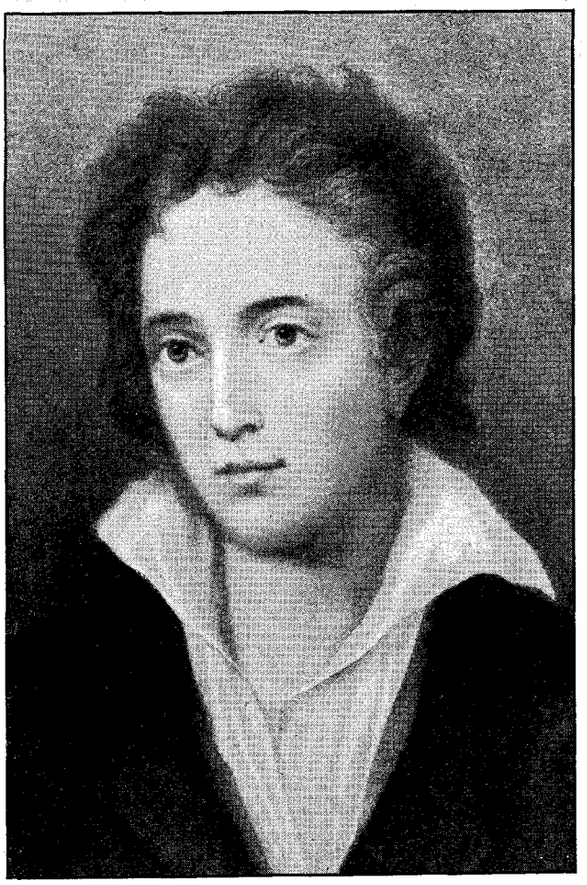
LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

SHELLEY REMEMBERED

NO CENTENARY has had quite the appositeness to the thought and feeling of to-day as has that of Shelley, which fell on July 8. Absorbed as we have been of late in cultivating our literary dooryard, Shelley was forgotten here save by a few, but Paris remembered him and the *Figaro* devoted the first page of its literary supplement to him, with a portrait and



ONE ENGLISHMAN EXALTS SHELLEY

As "the best lyrical poet who ever lived," and, he adds with satisfaction, "that is a thing to be proud of."

articles by Paul Bourget, Henry Bordeaux and Henri de Rignier. Rome, which cherishes his ashes, remembered him in all its newspapers. The British Ambassador, the Mayor of Rome, and the members of the Keats and Shelley association gathered about his grave, and the grandniece of the poet, Signora Leva Shelley, brought her little son to deposit a wreath. In London, at St. Mildred's, the little Wren church, where Shelley was married to Mary Godwin, the Rev. Tyssue Davies addrest the Selborne Society which came there in its ramble to some of the places associated with the life of the poet. The London *Observer* reports him as saying:

"We have the best lyrical poet who ever lived. We have the best dramatist the world has ever known, and we have the most perfect lyrist, and that is a thing to be proud of. Every Englishman ought to walk over the streets of London more erect because he belongs to their race, to their kith, and to their kin, and spoke the language we speak to-day. Mr. Squire said, on Friday, that Shelley had no common sense, but he had Utopia in his heart and in his brain. We have enough common sense, we have enough wisdom, but have we Utopia in our hearts and brains? That is what we want. Shelley, who lacked other things, can give us that—he can give us vision, without which a people perish."

How the anniversary affected one of our writers is seen by this entry in Burton Rascoe's "Bookman's Diary," which appears in the Sunday (N. Y.) *Tribune*, July 9:

"A hundred years ago to-day Percy Bysshe Shelley and a young half-pay lieutenant of British dragoons put out to sea in a frail craft at Leghorn, whither Shelley had gone to greet Leigh Hunt on his arrival in Italy. Some days later Shelley's body and that of his companion were found washed up on the shore. Byron, Hunt and Trelawny made a funeral pyre upon the sands and reduced to ashes, save for the heart which Trelawny snatched from the flames, the slight body which housed the soul of the tormented young man whose lyrics are among the glories of our language. . . . That much I wrote yesterday of what I intended to be a centenary tribute to Shelley, but it didn't come off. I couldn't help thinking of the irony of the situation. There will be many laudatory articles published to-day and to-morrow about Shelley, telling how good a poet he is and how much we owe to him as a liberator of the spirit and as a champion of free speech. And yesterday the Society for the Suppression of Vice raided the office of Thomas Seltzer, the publisher, and confiscated his stock of 'Casanova's Home Coming,' by Arthur Schnitzler; 'Women in Love,' by D. H. Lawrence, and 'A Young Girl's Diary,' and hailed Mr. Seltzer into court on charges of disseminating 'obscene and lascivious' books. After such a tragic farce I could not, in good conscience, go ahead with an article acknowledging our debt to the courageous author of 'The Cenci,' 'Prometheus Unbound,' and 'The Revolt of Islam,' for the debt is entirely rhetorical. If Shelley were living in America to-day he would probably fare even worse than he did during the last century. He would be clapt in jail under the Mann act; 'The Cenci' would be suppressed and the publisher fined, and probably no college professor would have the courage to put in a good word for him."

For all England's present-day glorification of Shelley, for all Oxford's amends in erecting a memorial to him long after it had banished him, it must be recorded that as late as 1886 the Dramatic Censor forbade a public performance of "The Cenci," and Dr. T. J. Furnivale gave a private one. Mr. Henry Arthur Jones recalls in the London *Times* that Browning who sat near him "loudly praised the play and the acting."

Of course it would never do for our present-day leaders to be too enthusiastic over the literary art of a man of the past. Mr. J. C. Squire, in the *Sunday Times* (London) gives a measured estimate of Shelley as a poet:

"We can not prove it, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that Shelley died completed. The death of Keats, who died six years younger, robbed us, arguably, of a poet who might have been second only to Shakespeare, not merely in power of expression, but in range of interest, and, above all, in zest for and comprehension of the diversity of human character. Keats was growing intellectually and as an artist. Angels, we may take it, do not grow. There may naturally be observed from Shelley's adolescence to his manhood a change in his mastery over expression, an increase in his incidentally used erudition. Yet the poems of his last years leave us with the feeling that he has perfectly learnt the language that he wished to use, that he can now say with incomparable fluency and eloquence anything that he may wish to say, but that he will wish to go on saying the same things.

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There is no question of laborious experiments in technique, none of perpetually novel imagery or the transfiguration of aspect after aspect of life. All the accents of his voice are known: he is still content with the small store of grandiose images, employed superbly, and with a constantly renewed freshness, which he early discovered to be suited to the expression of his recurring and unchangeable thoughts and dreams. The homelier face of earth, the ways and joys and sorrows of men in their daily lives, the shades of varying traditions and histories, all custom and costume, trivial affection and laughter, sensuality and domesticity, were of little interest to him; he would notice them for a moment, and then his eyes would wander away to 'the abodes where the Eternal are.' It was Man and not men in which he was interested; he saw no such things as black men and white, sailors and shepherds, townsmen and countrymen. There was by the same token very little discrimination between his birds and his flowers and his climates; they were all, as a rule, symbols first and foremost. He had by natural gift an eye as observant as any one's, and a marvelous accuracy in recording its observations. Yet the proofs of this are so few, the same few have to be so invariably adduced, that they are no more than the evidence of a faculty which it did not interest him to employ. Such pictures as that of the two halcyons thinning the spray, and such lines as:—

> He will watch from dawn to gloom
> The lake-reflected sun illume
> The yellow bees in the ivy-bloom

could have been no more vivid and precise had Keats made them; but the predilection is shown in the line that follows next on: 'Nor heed nor see what things they be.' Usually Shelley's imagery is more abstract, and used almost always for a metaphysical purpose: how many hundreds of boats and ships did he mention, yet which of them lives in the memory as an individual? The preoccupation would not have changed. Shelley's power of speech developed, but had probably reached its term; his interests did not develop, and his heart, however it ranged, was always in search of the one goal. . . .

"Yet, even as one suggests that all his possibilities were fulfilled, that whatever else he might have done would have been similar in kind and quality to that which he actually did, that all the strings of his lute had been played on and all his measures tried, that the whole of his spiritual message was delivered and could only have been repeated, one remembers that he was a great artist, and that two great poems, however alike, are better than one. Another 'Prometheus,' twenty more lyrics even about winds and dawns and visions and caves and forests, would have left us immeasurably richer. Many of his poems are defective as poems. The longer works are tautologous and frequently thin, not all the shorter are free from imperfections which a small man might remove; but, when moving freely, Shelley is the most consummate lyric poet who ever existed, 'a reed through which all things blow to music,' a voice apparently spontaneous, whose every syllable is as pure and liquid as the nightingale's. And, in mere point of splendor and variety of language and rhythm, however vague and diffuse its content may often be, his blank verse is not surpassed except by Shakespeare's."

Rome, London and New York have had "Shelley Exhibitions" to mark the centenary. The first is permanently on view, the second consists of gems chosen from the rich collection in the British Museum, while that gathered by the Grolier Club, New York, excites the interest of Shelley's countrymen, especially, as the London *Graphic* points out, because it contains—

"several items of real importance. Here they have Shelley's own copy of the first (privately printed) edition of 'Queen Mab,' with autograph corrections by himself; and another one showing intact the title-page and its dedication to Harriet, a rare thing, because the poet believed that he had removed every one of those pages with his own hand, after the regrettable Westbrook episode."

SHELLEY'S FUNERAL PYRE.

With Trelawny, Hunt and Byron standing by. As Louis Edouard Fournier's painting in the Liverpool Gallery represents the scene on the shore at Via Reggio.

SHALL VOICE TEACHERS BE LICENSED?

ARE STUDENTS OF SINGING at the mercy of ignorant and unscrupulous masters in this country to such an extent that the profession of teaching needs legal supervision? Some there are who evidently think so, since an effort is on foot to compel music teachers to secure a license before undertaking to practise their profession. The problem at once suggests another supervising agency of which there are many, besides the imposition of a humiliating ordeal upon distinguished members of the profession. Report has it that the New York City Government represented by Chamberlain Berolzheimer has been urged, says "Mephisto" in *Musical America* "to take up the problem how to deal with fake music teachers, especially those who claim ability to cultivate the voice." The complaining group is graced by the name of Mme. Lucrezia Bori of the Metropolitan Opera. The answer so far received at once opens the door to speculation as to what is likely to happen when an artistic profession is taken in hand by a municipal body. We read:

"Mr. Berolzheimer appears to believe that the method to meet the abuse is to license the music teachers, who must first pass an examination by a committee appointed by the Mayor and the Commissioner of Licenses. He tells me that he put the question up to Acting Corporation Counsel, Hon. George P. Nicholson, who tho he admits that he had not looked into the matter very carefully, suggested that State legislation would be required, in which case nothing could be done till next year, by which time, says Mr. Berolzheimer, we will be in a position to tell, after an investigation by the police department, whether there are sufficient frauds in that line of business to warrant such legislation. He appeals to us to aid him and the Mayor in coming to a final conclusion in the matter."

Mr. Freund, who is well known as the author of "Mephisto's Musings," declares that the "abuse is unquestioned." But besides the unfairness of asking distinguished teachers to submit to an examination as to their competence, some of the most eminent teachers disagree as to who may be regarded an expert to judge vocal teaching, which is not a standardized profession. He recalls the time when the New York State Music Teachers Association took up the matter with these results:

"At your editor's [Mr. Freund's] suggestion a bill was drafted

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to be submitted to the New York State Legislature in Albany. This bill did not call for any examinations. It simply required that every music teacher must obtain a license from the State. To obtain this license it was necessary to pay a modest fee of two or three dollars, to file with the application a statement of the teacher's claims, which, however, had to be signed and sworn to. Your editor no doubt was influenced in proposing the fee by the fact that figuring conservatively that there are at least 100,000 teachers in New York State, this would bring in revenue to the State Department and so make a considerable number of jobs available for whatever party was in power. If you have studied the politics of this State, you know that a bill which brings in revenue, and which revenue is available for jobs, is more likely of passage than a bill which involves the expenditure of money by the State.

"The proposed bill contained a clause which made mandatory that a certified copy of the teacher's statement be displayed prominently in the studio of the teacher. In other words, the teacher was called upon to tell his own story in his own way, but swear to it, which naturally left the teacher open to a prosecution for perjury in case false statements were made.

"Now the good points of this measure were that it would have immediately disposed o all the fake teachers with their preposterous claims of having studied with leading artists and experts here and particularly abroad. It would also have disposed of the claims of those teachers who use the name of noted artists as having been among their pupils. As copies of the sworn statements filed in Albany could have been procured by any one on the payment of fifty cents, it would have enabled reputable members of the profession to get the exact story of any one whom they had reason to think was a fraud.

"The plan had no demerits and many merits. It could not have been objected to by the reputable and established teacher as it obviated the necessity of any examinations, which would naturally have been objected to by those old and established teachers who had a right to protest that they had reached a point in their profession where it would be below their dignity to be forced to submit to an examination by a committee whose views and ideas might conflict with their own.

"The Music Teachers' Association sent the bill to Albany with their endorsement. Being an educational matter, it was promptly referred to the regents, who have, you know, the State system of education under their control.

"What did the regents do?

"Having read the bill, they referred it to the legal authorities of the State government, whereupon the legal authorities of the State government promptly reported that the bill would infringe on a citizen's personal rights.

"In other words, the legal lights held that if you want to call a doctor, he must have a license, so must your lawyer, your architect, even your plumber and your chauffeur, but that if a man assumed a position as vocal teacher and ruined your daughter's voice by his incompetence or his inexperience, or managed to get all her money by falsely pretending that he could get her a position at the Metropolitan Opera House, that could not be prevented, as he had a perfect right to do it, being a citizen.

"The stupidity of the position is so manifest as to need no discussion, but it ended the attempt of the New York Music Teachers' Association to act in the matter."

Musical Courier, the other leading New York musical journal, opposes the plan and warns New York music teachers to keep their eyes open, as "legislation involving every one of them is likely to go through when their backs are turned." It doubts the statement that "every worth-while teacher in New York is back of the movement." It says further:

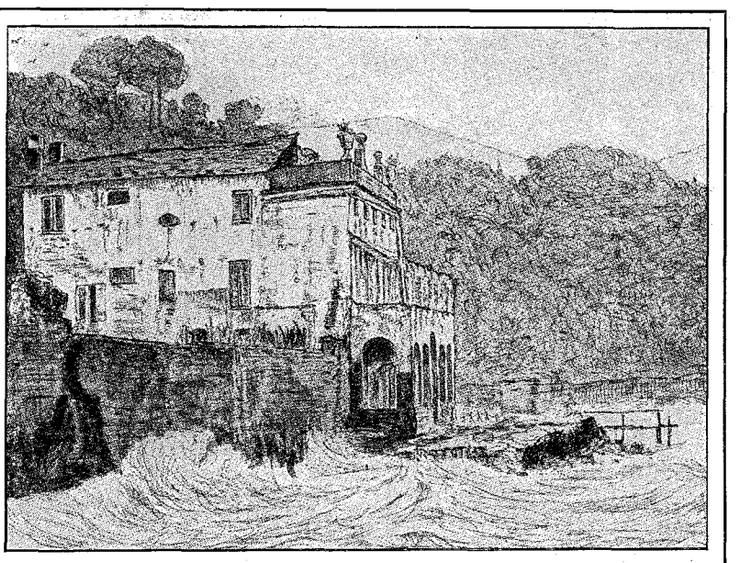
"The worst feature of the plan is that the license board could easily put any teachers out of business by constantly refusing licenses to his or her pupils. How this might work out has been demonstrated in some cities of the United States in the matter of graft demanded by (and paid to) inspectors of all sorts by owners of shops and stores. There is, of course, always legal redress. But most people would rather pay tribute than go to court. These inspectors simply carry on a campaign of annoyance, finding alleged infringements of the law and bringing up every possible annoyance. . . .

"Certainly, a proper system of licensing music teachers would be valuable. No doubt even the very imperfect system of licensing physicians has been valuable. But medicine is a much more exact science than music. And even in medicine the result has not been to suppress the quack completely. . . .

"And do we not all remember the Lorenz scandal, when certain persons attempted to prevent Dr. Lorenz's work in this country by claiming that he was practising medicine without a license?

"Exactly!

"And in music it is not just an occasional practitioner who comes to this country with expert knowledge, like Dr. Lorenz, but every year a dozen, a score, a hundred—some of whom it is possible to induce to give a few lessons to especially talented pupils."



SHELLEY'S LAST HOME.

Casa Magni at Lerici, on the Gulf of Spezia, in the Mediterranean.

"BLASTING" THE CRITICS—There is a "blast" in the London Labor paper called *The Clarion*, which the literary critics will not especially like. Also, perhaps, lay readers will regret that the text is a favorite novel:

"In one of his literary essays Anatole France says: 'I do not insist. My business is not to analyze books. I have done enough when I have implanted some worthy curiosity in the well-disposed reader.' Now, I never read our own reviewers and critics of books that I do not wish they were equally modest and easy in their methods. It would relieve the world of much portentous twaddle and trash if they were. For never, surely, was more nonsense written of books and of literature than is written to-day; and how amazing they are, these critics; and how queerly they regard things. Personally, I can never understand their point of view, nor by what standards they judge. They seem to have no literary perspective or comparisons. Take the case of 'If Winter Comes.' Never, in my knowledge, has a novel been so boomed and lauded. It has beaten all the 'best sellers' at their own game. The critics, with very few exceptions, have greeted it with unprecedented applause and exuberant pats on the back, and it is not even new. Neither in style or method, or plot or philosophy is it new. Mind, I do not say it has no merits. It has. It is a good deal above the average in latter-day fiction; it is well written, thoughtful, charitable, and readable. But it is not great. Yet it has been, and still is, acclaimed as something tremendous, and its infinite peers are left, comparatively, out in the cold. Conrad himself, to whom its author owes so big a debt, never in his luckiest year, with his greatest book, received half the acclamation accorded to Mr. Hutchinson in this amazing instance, and that is what gives me pause, and makes me a little tardy and niggardly in my regard for the critics. They seem so short-memoried, so ignorant of their own literature. They applaud with vigor the second-rate and the imitative, giving scant praise to the first-class and original. . . . It is amazing, and the only explanation I can find is that for critic and public alike Conrad is too big, while 'If Winter Comes' is just big enough."

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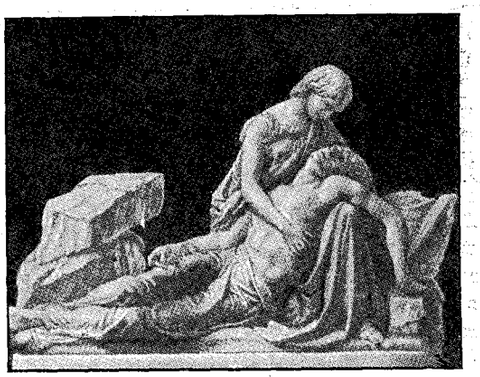
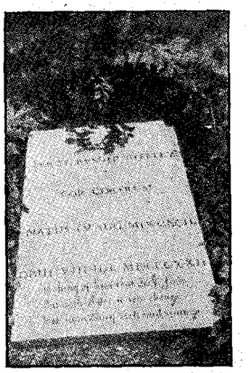
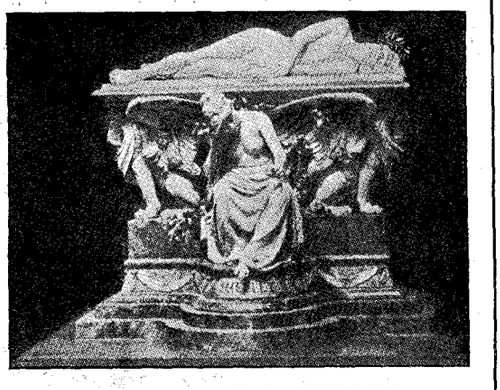


IN THE PRIORY CHURCH, CHRIST CHURCH, HAMPSHIRE.



GRAVE IN THE PROTESTANT CEMETERY IN ROME.



MEMORIAL AT OXFORD, DESIGNED BY ONSLOW FORD.

MONUMENTS TO THE MEMORY OF PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY.

AN IRISHMAN DISCOVERS THE "REAL AMERICAN"

"GENUINE AMERICANISM" and the "phenomenon of Americanization" are two aspects of our life puzzling to the superficial foreign observer, and conducive to much misapprehension and misrepresentation of American conditions. This is pointed out by Mr. Ernest Boyd, an Irishman who has become acclimatized here, and who, in a brief space, furnishes the readers of *Scribner's* with some illuminating observations on a vexed question. The older American who can count more, sometimes many more than two generations on the soil, is an elusive element, declares Mr. Boyd, one obscured to the vision of the hurried European observer by the "Americanized" newcomer who is responsible for most of the "standardized" aspects of civilization that make America seem raw and uncivilized. Mr. Boyd features the contrast this way:

"While there is a prevalent superstition that the alien population maintains surreptitious, and sometimes sinister, relations with the countries of its origin, the truth is that the Americanizing process is so successful that these ex-Europeans thrust the real Americans out of sight. So far from resisting the friendly advances of Uncle Sam, the immigrant eagerly snatches at everything proffered in his name. In fact, while the good man is appealing to him to enter the household, the enterprising stranger has long since crept up-stairs, donned his host's wardrobe, and is giving orders, as if here quite at home. Thus it comes about that, altho European observers are unanimous in their view that the races which emigrate rapidly lose all traces of their nationality, there is an illusion in some American quarters that these people are incurable aliens. When there is an outbreak of mob intolerance, the arrested ringleaders, who have beaten up some class-conscious proletarian, will probably be called by some such un-Mayflowery appellation as O'Sullivan or Klempinsky. The gentlemen who provide the Klassy Klothing, and impose the same styles and colors upon unresisting millions, are, as a rule, more familiar with Prague or Dantzig than with Old or New England. The uniformity, the intolerance, the machine-made culture, against which the younger intellectuals protest so violently, seem to me to be, in the main, peculiar to the ex-European rather than to the American."

The corruption of politics, the vulgarity of wealth, the craving for novelty and excitement, which are the standard counts in the indictment of America, says Mr. Boyd, are mostly in evidence where the neo-Americans are. Moreover—

"The native race seems to have abandoned everything except its privacy to these proselytes of Americanism who, like all proselytes, make their newly acquired virtue hateful. The foreigner intent upon the realities instead of the appearances of American life will wait a long time before unearthing the real American. When he does, it is a pleasant surprize, after a prolonged experience of the more obvious, blatant patriots, whose noise is frequently intended to conceal the fact that their parents can not speak English. It is an illuminating experience to penetrate into the haven of refuge which the old, indigenous New Yorkers have made for themselves, amidst the glare of Broadway, the hordes of garment workers, the hideous uniformity of millions of enfranchised European peasants, which largely make up the strangers' impression of New York. An old culture and a native distinction survive in circles where the intellectual lynching party is an unknown institution, and patriotism is something more subtle than 'treating 'em rough.' Similarly, after those squalid suburb fragments which so often stand for American villages, what an adventure it is to come upon those charming little places in New England where pleasant courtesy is not considered incompatible with democratic independence.

"Those are the Americans who are unhonored and unsung by the vast majority of critics whose text has been America. Their attitude seems to be one of resigned acquiescence in the usurpation of their good name by the masses of the Americanized, whose formation—incidentally—from their standardized shoes to their standardized editorials, is largely at the hands of converts similar to themselves. That is the tragedy of this great refusal, this withdrawal of the real Americans from so much of the life of their own country; they are leaving to the proselytes of Americanism a kingdom in which the one-eyed are kings."

The ex-European is found "proud of the fact that they are ignorant of their mother-tongue" and wasting "an excellent opportunity of growing up in the possession of two languages," which the cultivated American is only too anxious to possess.

"In brief, the ex-European suffers from an inferiority complex, and all his efforts are directed toward the concealment of what he imagines are weaknesses or disadvantages. The percentage of Americanism can never be too high for him. He likes it overproof! The proportion of ex-Europeans to genuine Americans is very high, and as the former have coagulated into just those centers to which the literary visitor is drawn, most books on America are drawn from impressions based upon observation of this class of citizens. To judge Americans by such standards is equivalent to judging Protestants by those sheets of frantic, anti-Catholic propaganda which are so often conducted by recent converts to the heresy of Geneva. Possibly their intentions are excellent, and their aims are sound, but the method and the means hardly appeal to civilized people. It may well be that this exuberance of the neo-American is a necessary phase of the laborious and amazing process of building up an American nation. The hyphen has a sinister sound to American ears, and doubtless much will be pardoned to those who so resolutely discard it. Yet, I question if this veneer of Americanization is as promising as it may seem, for it is not incompatible with hyphenation. This country teems with clubs and associations of various kinds in which citizens of alien birth or origin are united in the name of race, nationality, and even province. But, as the members are chiefly ex-Europeans, their pretense that they represent anything of real value in the countries whose names they take in vain will not bear examination. All that is necessary is to hear the candid comment of a real European upon these gatherings of his exiled countrymen. The common complaint of all such visitors is that they do not recognize themselves in these supposed microcosms of their respective countries."

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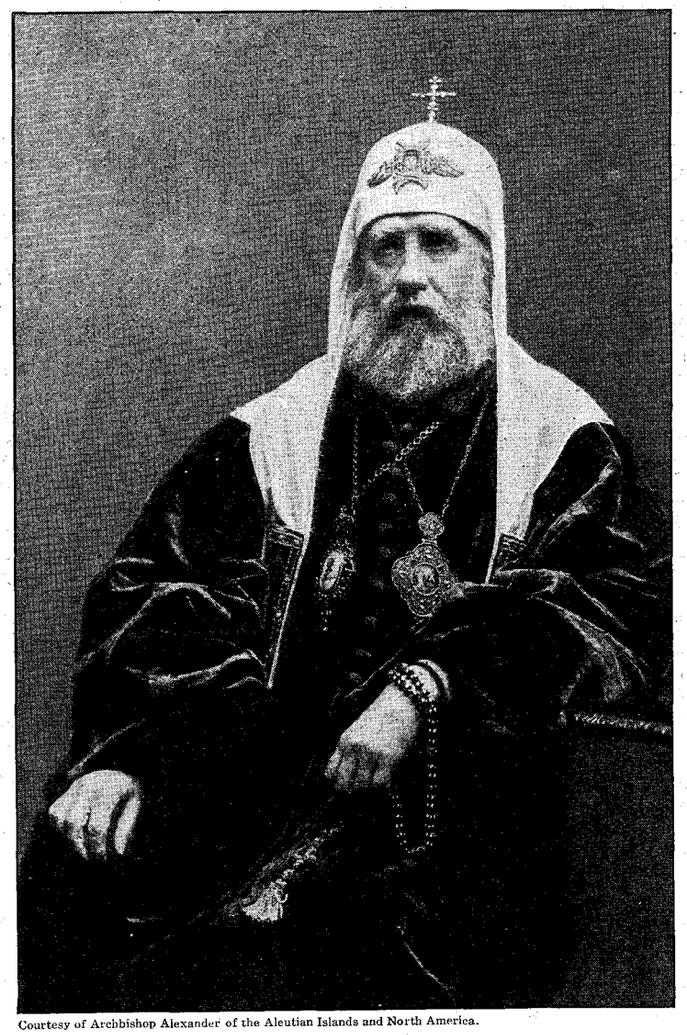
RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE SPIRITUAL TRIUMPH OVER BOLSHEVISM

NOT CONTENT WITH "ROBBING" THE CHURCHES, the Russian Soviet leaders "would murder the Church leaders who resist." According to press dispatches, they have deposed Patriarch Tikhon, head of the Russian Church, and have sentenced to death Archbishop Benjamin, Metropolitan of Petrograd, his coadjutor and nine collaborators. Their only crime, say a committee of Russians living in Paris who have appealed to Premier Lloyd George to exert his influence to save the condemned men, "consists in having issued peaceably a protestation against robbing the churches of objects considered most sacred, after they had humbly transmitted other objects of value to the Soviet Government." Execution, however, has been postponed, perhaps, says the New York *Tribune*, because it has dawned on the Soviet authorities that their course does not pay. We are reminded that when Bela Kun and his little group of Bolshevists seized the power in Hungary, Lenine advised him against killing members of the Allied missions in Budapest as likely to enrage the Allied Governments. It may be, we are told, that this same sort of wisdom has brought about a delay in the execution of the Russian Church leaders. "To call on the sense of justice or humanitarianism of the Bolshevists," adds the *Tribune*, "would, of course, be a waste of effort, but to point out that it may not be profitable to carry out the execution may be of use."



Courtesy of Archbishop Alexander of the Aleutian Islands and North America.

UNDER THE BOLSHEVISTS' BAN.

Patriarch Tikhon, deposed by the Soviet authorities for "spiritually inciting" his people to resist Government sequestration of church property.

Whatever may become of these unfortunate churchmen, the orthodox Church, according to several accounts, is making sweet the uses of adversity. Reduced economically, it is growing spiritually. The very effort to destroy it is making the peasants all the more loyal to their religion. Indeed, the Government attack on the Church, writes Sasha Kropotkin in the London *Daily Express*, "is forging the link between peasant and worker. It will unite them in their grievances and discontent against the Soviet Government. And the Church, to which the masses have blindly turned in their seeking for the vague but imperishable ideal of brotherhood, that ideal which the Communists preached, but have failed to practise, will benefit, and will play its part in reuniting, an idealist and Christian people." Any one who has been living in Russia during the last few years, writes a correspondent in the New York *Tribune*, "must have been struck by the fact that not only the peasants and workers, but also the middle and intellectual classes have sought a refuge in religion from the utter misery of their existence. Churches have been full to overflowing and a great religious revival has been remarked, even by those less inclined to admit it." These signs of resentment are said to be arousing a feeling of uneasiness among the Communist leaders who know the temper of the people. They are also, we are told, being marked among many Jews, "who know that the number and fanaticism of their co-religionist commissars have aroused deep resentment among the Russian ignorant masses, who in pogroms will vent some of their wrath against a régime of which the poor Jews were as much victims as the Russian peasants and workers." So, thinks the correspondent,

> "It would not be surprizing if once again in Russian history a popular uprising should be born and cradled in the Church and thence break forth, but it is doubtful if such distinguished generals as Brusiloff, who organized the new Russian Army, will be able to control the passionate outburst of these soldiers when they make common cause with the peasants and workers so long and so brutally maltreated and humiliated."

Bolshevism is a contradiction of Christianity, agree many writers, and we are frequently reminded that the Soviet leaders regard religion as a hindrance to progress, an opiate at once to soothe and debauch the people. "We can not conceive the existence of Bolshevism in an enlightened community," writes a correspondent in *The Christian World* (London). "It is a system that hates the light, and in the hyperborean darkness of Russia it finds the sustenance on which it thrives. . . . Light, freedom, liberalism and humanitarianism find no support in

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Bolshevism." Concerning their effort to destroy religion in Russia, the correspondent says:

"Hardly were the Bolshevists in power when they were made aware of these spiritual forces in the Russian people, dormant or latent, but easily fanned into life, and exercising, even in their torpid condition, a powerful influence on the national character and conduct. Recognizing this, and instinctively feeling that the stronger the influences of religion among the people the weaker became their hold—for Bolshevism aims not only at the enslavement of the body of the people, but at the enslavement of its soul—they set to work to destroy every outward manifestation of the Church's power. They struck at its temporalities when its spiritual life seemed beyond their reach. One blow after another was struck—merciless, crushing, cruel blows. The Holy Synod was abolished. Every bishop and priest throughout the country was deprived of his land. The monasteries and convents were closed, and their inmates dispersed. It was no mere closing of houses where idle religious of both sexes led a luxurious life. The great majority of them were the refugees of poverty-stricken, diseased and crippled people who never failed to receive 'God's portion.' Religious instruction in all schools and preaching in the churches were prohibited, and more than once an official notice was issued from Moscow to local Soviets to make the people understand that religion was an opiate administered by the Church to stupefy and debauch them, that the Scriptures were ridiculous old wives' fables, that prayer was moonshine. The icons, some of them invaluable as choice examples of Byzantine art, were removed from all public offices, destroyed, defaced and unspeakably defiled. The despots went further than this. Out of public moneys they hired itinerating lecturers who went from town to village mocking at every Christian belief and rite, and illustrating their lectures with blasphemous and obscene pictures of the most solemn scenes in sacred history. I do not know the truth about the alleged murder of bishops and priests, and the wholesale ravishing of nuns. Whether this has been done on the scale reported, I can not say. That enormities of an unspeakable character were perpetrated, and accompanied the Bolshevist triumph over religion, can not be doubted for a moment. How, then, can we give the faintest credence to the reports that Bolshevism intends to inaugurate a propaganda of 'liberal humanitarianism tinctured with Christianity'? Its desires are not toward that way. Little it recks of reviving the spirit it has crusht."

Meanwhile attention is centered on the unhappy plight of Patriarch Tikhon, and to be quite fair, says the correspondent of the British journal, we must look at the other side of his case, for there is another side. As the matter stands now,

"He has been removed from office, and awaits his trial, in the barbarous jargon of his accusers, for spiritually inciting his people to resist the Government sequestration of jewels and valuables, the property of the Russian Church. Violence he neither used nor advocated. The Soviet Government allege that they were entitled to assume control of this property under the existing circumstances of famine and starvation raging throughout the country, and that in their impoverished condition as regards money to buy food, they were entitled to acquire, by force if necessary, articles that might be easily turned into money. Our difficulty is that the Bolshevist, as he has proved himself, is not a man in which the least confidence can be reposed. We are quite justified in suspecting that the Church treasures will find their way into his pocket, and not to the starving millions of his people. But do we know this for certain? One must remember that for three years the Soviet Government has not interfered with this treasure, which might have been as easily acquired as the Imperial jewels. That a Government is justified in an emergency in levying forced tribute on all classes and conditions of its people is admitted. In this case does the emergency justify the Government? Some of us will regret that the action of the British Churches was taken on this particular affair, with a Metropolitan and Church treasures involved. All through the past three years persecution of a most terrible character was suffered by the clergy of the Church. Only last January nine priests and monks were shot in front of the Kremlin, and no protest was raised then, or all through the three years previously. In taking this particular case as a ground for protest, are we not giving the enemy to rejoice?"

The Bolshevists have maintained that the levy on the churches was made only to help the starving and was, therefore, a legitimate exercise of Government power. Furthermore, in considering the quarrel between Church and State, it must be kept in mind, notes the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* (Methodist) that the Russian Church was very intimately related to the old political régime which the Russians discarded before the Soviet Government seized the reins of power. "The Eastern Orthodox Church had become a State church in Russia as in other countries. The power of the ancient patriarchate was broken by Peter the Great, and the Church, tho robbed in the eighteenth century of far richer treasures of gold and precious stones and lands and serfs, was hand in hand with the czars in ruling the Russian people. The authorities of both State and Church were conservative and reactionary." Now, we are told further,

"The attitude of the Soviet Government in the disestablishment and persecution of the Church has emphasized the demand for reform in the Church which had begun early in this century before the political revolution had been accomplished. A general church congress is to be held this month to consider the situation. It may prove to be the beginning of a reformation long past due in the Russian Church, which will affect the future of Christianity in that and other lands."

WICKED FOOD WASTE

A DEPRESSING COMMENTARY on "the greed and stupidity of mankind" is conveyed in a news dispatch from a town in California saying that growers had left 8,000,000 melons rotting on the ground and decided to pocket the loss in the hope that overstocking of the market would be eliminated and they could get better prices. The greed of humanity is bad enough at any time or for any reason, says *The Christian Herald*, "but when it is so great that men are willing to destroy good wholesome food in order to make money or keep up prices it seems to be a more extreme form of greed than some other kinds." In contemplating these rotting melons *The Herald* visualizes the millions of children in the famine-stricken countries and the half-starved in American tenements. But supposing that the growers of foodstuffs were anxious in case of an overproduction to save every ounce, even if it had to be given away, how, wonders *The Herald*, could it be transported to those who were in need of it? Unfortunately, we are told,

"The combination of greed and stupidity reminds us that we have not come very far along the track of conserving some of humanity's most beautiful and necessary things. We can measure the distances of the stars and resolve them into their physical make-up with the aid of that marvelous instrument, the spectroscope. We are able to talk to one another through space, and harness the lightning to cook our meals. But we are not great enough nor good enough to prevent 8,000,000 fruits of God's wonderful earth from rotting on the ground, while little children in Europe also rot on the ground because there is no food for their little bodies. What sharper contrast could be found than the wanton and deliberate destruction of God's food for God's children than this commercial transaction, perpetrated in cold blood, for the express purpose of keeping up the price?

"It would seem as if some wholesome law could prevent the destruction of food in a world where millions of hungry mouths go without even the plainest sort of nourishment required to keep body and soul together. Is it not an ironical comment on our civilization that at a time when the Christian conscience of the nation is confronted with the appeal to send food to Europe and the Near East, to the starving millions of China or of Armenia, the growers of food in the very country that is besought by Europe for food, throws it away to the extent of 8,000,000 melons?

"The possible reply that this sort of food is perishable and can not be sent abroad, or that the cost of transporting it to market is prohibitive of any profit for the producers, does not answer the fact of food destruction. Either wickedly or wastefully God's food is destroyed. In the economy of His plan for mankind such a course, no matter from what motive, is an illustration of mankind's selfishness or of stupidity. We have not learned how to curb human greed, neither have we learned how to make a supply meet a want."

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JUSTICE BEFORE CHARITY

JUSTICE rather than philanthropy should be the first thought of the business man whose earnings have provided him with the opportunity of doing his bit toward settling the present industrial unrest and alleviating the conditions which lead to strikes. This is the opinion of Edward A. Filene, student of sociology, and successful Boston merchant, whose experiments in connection with a system of store management are said to have served as a model for similar institutions all over the United States. Socialism and Communism are unfit as substitutes for the present so-called capitalistic system, writes Mr. Filene in the New York *World*, for he is "convinced that the greater part of the wealth of employers is legitimately gained and that all the world is richer because of their wealth." But, likewise, he is "just as firmly convinced that the present wage system is not infallible or final, but is only a step on the road from serfdom and slavery to improved forms of just and effective cooperation that the experience and wisdom of men will evolve from generation to generation." As, however, the present system is the road that for the present must be utilized for the upward march of all, employer and employee alike, the employers would do well, thinks Mr. Filene, to study it carefully with the object of understanding its weakness and remedying its defects. His own study brings him to four conclusions, which, briefly stated, are that neither employer nor employee should have autocratic control in determining the conditions of employment, but should enter upon some form of joint control; that we must think of wages in terms of commodities, recreation and savings rather than in dollars and cents; that employers should use the price indexes provided by the Department of Labor at Washington and by several private agencies, as a scientific and businesslike aid in attempting to solve the problem of "counterfeit" wages through use of a sliding wage-scale; that the industrial system should be humanized so that labor may be safeguarded in all matters pertaining to health, steady employment and good working conditions, and, lastly, that business should "more and more become a profession and be carried on in a spirit of service to the community." The motive with which the employer directs his business and with which the employee works, writes Mr. Filene, "will in the last analysis determine whether there will be industrial war or industrial peace."

One of the tragedies of modern life, we are told, is that when financial success at last gives employers the opportunity to cooperate in solving the problems of the employees, they fail to use their new-found freedom to this end. Instead, they often begin to use their money for ostentatious ends, or for charity rather than justice. Instead of offering recompense through charity, suggests Mr. Filene, the employer should learn that—

"The first legitimate use of large profits, and the main use, is to reduce prices. These lower prices will, in turn, cause increased demand, increased production and increased total profit, at which point prices can again be reduced. It is worse than useless to merely increase production. Prices at the same time must be reduced enough to bring in the greatly increased number of purchasers needed to absorb this greater output. Employers are wrong when they endeavor to obtain mass production through lowering wages to a degree that lessens the number of possible consumers for their product. Employees are wrong when they try to get higher real wages or more work through limiting output. Both will find it far more profitable in the long run to join hands in efforts to furnish reliable and essential merchandise to the public at prices lower than it has been sold before. In this way they will greatly increase the number of consumers and increase the demand for workmen. They will at the same time increase wages and the purchasing power of those wages.

"The practical and compelling thought in any analysis of the reasons why men strike is found in the fact that the elimination of the cause of strikes is not only good ethics but equally good business. We employers like to think of ourselves both as good business men and as good Americans. In studying and removing the reasons for strikes we shall find the road to that real cooperation with our employees that will largely satisfy our aspirations in both directions. And a grateful general public, which, after all, is most concerned in the solution of the industrial question, will applaud and reward our success."

FILLING THE COUNTRY WITH CHURCHES

THE BUILDING SHORTAGE does not include churches, it seems, for during the past seventy years twenty-two denominations have helped complete 62,811 church buildings and 4,835 parsonages, according to a report of the Joint Committee on Church Building of the Home Missions Council and the Council of Women for Home Missions. Seventeen boards and societies reporting show that they have permanent funds amounting to $24,195,834. Eighteen of the boards received last year $7,286,376. Twenty-three denominations assist churches in building both houses of worship and parsonages. The Evangelical and the Free Methodist Churches assist in building churches only. The Disciples build churches for the most part, but have aided in building a few parsonages. The United Presbyterians have transferred their parsonage work to their Woman's Missionary Society, which has already completed 211 parsonages and raised for that work last year $28,393. The Roman Catholics, we are told, build churches mostly, their parsonage work being just begun. The methods of work of these several denominations, notes *The Christian Work* (Undenominational), are singularly alike:

"Fifteen aid churches by both grant and loan, the grant being a conditional gift for the perpetual use of the church, but returning to the denomination in case of the failure of the church to maintain its work or to meet the required conditions. The Disciples aid almost entirely by loans, and the Evangelicals, the Evangelical Lutherans, the Reformed Church in America and the Evangelical Synod aid by loans only. The Christians and the United Evangelicals aid mostly by loans. The Roman Catholics, the Universalists and the Free Methodists aid by grants only. The Congregationalists give aid in parsonage building by loans only from their parsonage fund, but assist in completing churches by both grant and loan. Eight of the assisting boards or societies state that they have no fixt rule as to the proportion which the church must raise in order to secure the helping hand of the denomination. Most of the others, however, have a rule that the church making application for aid must raise a certain definite proportion of the cost of the house and lot. Thus the Congregationalists, Disciples, Presbyterians (South), Presbyterians (North) and Roman Catholics require that the church shall raise two-thirds of the cost, usually limiting their aid to one-third. The Lutherans of Missouri, Ohio and other States, the Presbyterians of Canada, and the Unitarians require the church to raise one-half of the cost, tho the last-mentioned denomination varies this requirement when circumstances make it seem necessary. The Protestant Episcopal Church requires three-fifths of the cost to be raised before their aid is given, the United Evangelicals and the Methodist Episcopal Church (South) require three-fourths of the cost to be raised; and the Free Methodists require 93 per cent. of the cost to be raised before their aid is given. The average grant of the Congregational organization at present is $1,800, and in the Presbyterian Church (North) it is $2,000. There is the same variety in the average loans. The Baptist Church (North), the Presbyterian Church (South), the Reformed Church in America and the Christian Reformed Church keep their loans down below one thousand dollars. The average loan of the United Brethren is $1,348; of the United Evangelical Church, $1,500; of the Evangelical Synod, $2,000; of the Protestant Episcopal Church, $2,148; of the Congregational Church Building Society, $2,500; of the Disciples, $7,000; of the Evangelicals, $2,000; of the United Lutheran Church, $5,000 to $10,000; of the Lutherans of Missouri, Ohio and other States and also of the Methodist Church (South), $5,000; of the Presbyterian Church (North), $8,000; of the Reformed Church in America, $10,000; and the Unitarians, $4,000. All of which is an important study. But some agency should also inform the laity of the proportion of this money which has been wasted in competitive building, how many church buildings in over-churched communities have been erected by means of aid from these societies, and so on. There is more that should be told."

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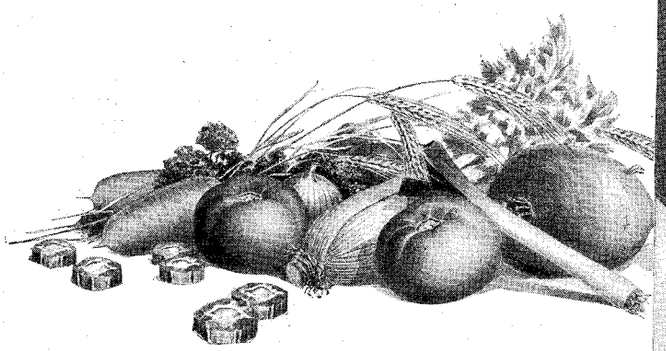

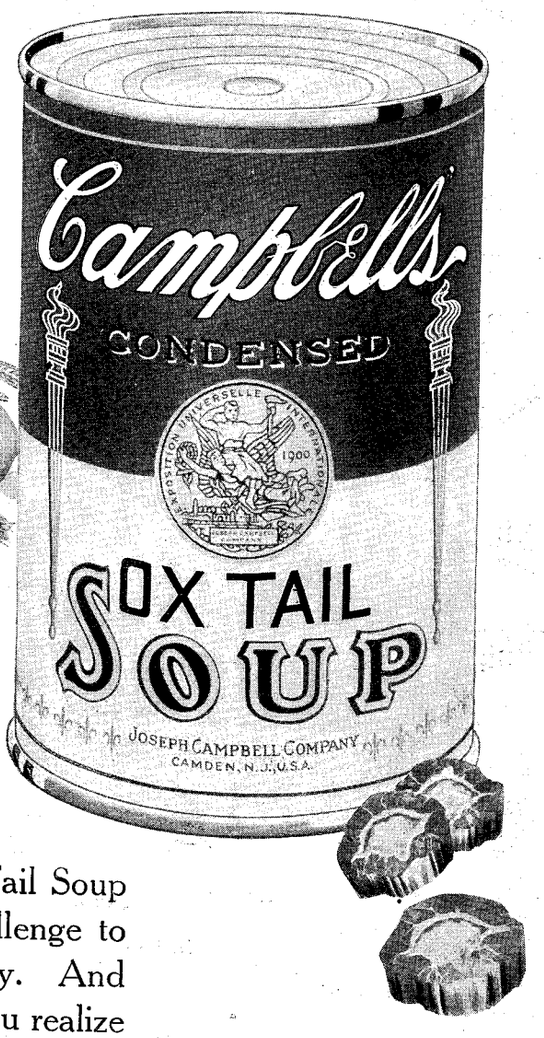

Just the aroma from Campbell's Ox Tail Soup as it simmers in the saucepan is a challenge to your appetite—it is so rich and savory. And the minute you taste the first spoonful, you realize what a treat is ahead of you. The sliced ox tail joints are the very tenderest and finest the market affords. Their rich tasty broth is blended with diced carrots and turnips, puree of luscious tomatoes, hearty strengthening barley, ox tail joints (not used in making the broth), a dash of French leeks and parsley fresh from our own farms. Real, substantial food—and how delicious!

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CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

SCRIBNER'S for August has two memorable poems, both of which we'd like to quote were it not like taking too great an advantage from a contemporary. We recommend our readers to turn to William A. Percy's "A Canticle," while we supply them Mr. Wheelock's. Both writers are old friends of this page. Mr. Wheelock we have heard less from of late:

THE FISH-HAWK

By John Hall Wheelock

On the large highway of the awful air that flows
  Unbounded between sea and heaven, while twilight screened
The majestic distances, he moved and had repose;
  On the huge wind of the Immensity he leaned
His steady body in long lapse of flight, and rose

Gradual, through broad gyres of ever-climbing rest,
  Up the clear stair of the eternal sky; and stood
Throned on the summit! Slowly, with his widening breast,
  Widened around him the enormous Solitude,
From the gray rim of ocean to the glowing west.

Headlands and capes forlorn of the far coast, the land
  Rolling her barrens toward the south, he, from his throne
Upon the gigantic wind, beheld: he hung—he fanned
  The abyss for mighty joy, to feel beneath him strown
Pale pastures of the sea, with heaven on either hand.

The world with all her winds and waters, earth and air,
  Fields, folds, and moving clouds. The awful and adored
Arches and endless aisles of vacancy, the fair
  Void of sheer heights and hollows hailed him as her lord
And lover in the highest, to whom all heaven lay bare!

Till from that tower of ecstasy, that baffled height,
  Stooping, he sank; and slowly on the world's wide way
Walked, with great wing on wing, the merciless, proud Might,
  Hunting the huddled and lone reaches for his prey
Down the dim shore—and faded in the crumbling light.

Slowly the dusk covered the land. Like a great hymn
  The sound of moving winds and waters was; the sea
Whispered a benediction, and the west grew dim
  Where evening lifted her clear candles quietly . . .
Heaven, crowded with stars, trembled from rim to rim.

POETS unnumbered must have been moved by Shelley's fate to sing of that funeral pyre, but this in the London *Graphic* is part of the centenary tribute:

SHELLEY

By C. E. Lawrence

The sea gave up its dead. The pyre
Set the ethereal spirit free.
Cleansed by the sacrificial fire,
Washed by the sacrificial sea,
He soared, to shine as some lone star,
Heart-moving, tho so high, so far
From where we mortals are.

On radiant wings he flew to where
The challenge of Prometheus rang,
  Beyond those lucid depths of air
Wherein his circling skylark sang
Its song—tho less its range than his,
Which, human with Adonais,
Stormed the eternities.

They wait. The shades immortal wait,
Watching with burning eyes this sphere,
Where Shelley strove with life, till Fate
Cried, Pass!—and so he passed, to share
The glories of those infinite;
His genius a triumphant light
Set in the listening night.

No one, we think, has plumbed the secrets of death like Aline Kilmer, or given them more delicate expression. In *Harper's* (August) there is the quiet resignation of one doomed to the long schooling of death's fierce pangs and only gently reproachful that its peace be denied her:

YOU ASK ME NOT TO DIE

By Aline Kilmer

You need not fear,
  You need not dread that day I shall be dying;
I shall not leave you, dear.
Others more tender, with more hope than I,
  Lift thrush-sweet voices lyrically crying
That they are soon to die;
But I shall live to see each starry head
That I have loved go down to its low bed,
And I shall wander through a ruined land
Where there will be no dear accustomed hand
To ease my sorrow.
Nay, sweet, to-morrow
Your flowerlike beauty may have failed and fled
And I shall weep you dead;
Then rise to face the grim and hooded years,
Each with his vase of tears,
  That move majestically by,
Till the little I had of beauty will be but a withered mask
  And the little I had of wit will be bitter and dry—
Dear, you do not know what it is that you ask!
  How can you love me and bid me not to die?

A THRENODY for all souls drowned at sea might be found in this from the *Independent:*

LOST AT SEA

By David M. Robinson

[An elaboration of a recently found Greek epitaph from Sinope, the birthplace of Diogenes and Mithradates, now in Constantinople. See *American Journal of Philology*, 1922, No. 1.]

No grave is here! only a slab, a stone, a mound
To mark Narcissus fair. Far from this hallowed ground
The Euxine vast doth roll his wand'ring grave along,
But chiseled words shall fix him in enduring song:
In him to goodness there was added charm and grace,
A fine nobility shone in his acts and face,
His soul full charged with wisest speech took rank beside
The very eloquence of Nestor, Pylos' pride.
O sullen Envy, thou grim-visaged hateful Power,
That lov'st to drown the good and great before their hour!
Came there no sudden flush and blush of shame to climb
The evil ladder of thy narrow corrugated brow,
Mounting from wrinkled round to redd'ning round, what time
Thou saw'st the young and brave Narcissus die, and how?

WHOEVER has tried to defeat wakefulness by the age-old device of counting sheep may rejoice to find the monotony sometimes relieved by the imagination. This is in *The London Mercury:*

COUNTING SHEEP

By W. P. R. Kerr

Half-awake I walked
  A dimly-seen sweet hawthorn lane
  Until sleep came;
I lingered at a gate and talked
A little with a lonely lamb.
He told me of the great still night,
Of calm starlight
And of the lady moon who'd stoop
For a kiss sometimes,
Of grass as soft as sleep, of rhymes
The tired flowers sang;
And ageless April tales
Of how, when sheep grew old,
As their faith told,
They went without a pang
To far green fields, where fall
Perpetual streams that call
To deathless nightingales.

And then I saw, hard by,
A shepherd lad with shining eyes,
And round him gathered one by one
Countless sheep, snow-white;
More and more they crowded
With tender cries
'Till all the field was full
Of voices and of coming sheep.
Countless they came, and I
Watched, until deep
As dream-fields lie,
I was asleep.

Is this a parable for married lovers? We do not venture to name the speaker, man or woman, but leave it to readers to decide. *Contemporary Verse* must have found a certain seasonal timeliness in it:

WISH

By Judith Tractman

I wish I were a bug,
A little fat cool bug
Blinking at the sun.
I would lie all day
Upon a lily-leaf,
Fold my hands
Across my stomach
And dream
And sleep
And dream.

But no,
I must listen to your pitter-patter
And grin ingratiatingly at you
While you discuss food and clothing
And mop your heavy forehead
And complain about the weather
And the world.

I wish I could tell you
That I wish I were a bug,
A little fat cool bug on a lily-leaf
Blinking at the sun.

You would start and stare
And mumble something trite
About the effect of the heat.

Yet I wish I were a little bug
On a cool lily-leaf
Or hidden in a leaf-cradle
Swinging on the top of the tree.

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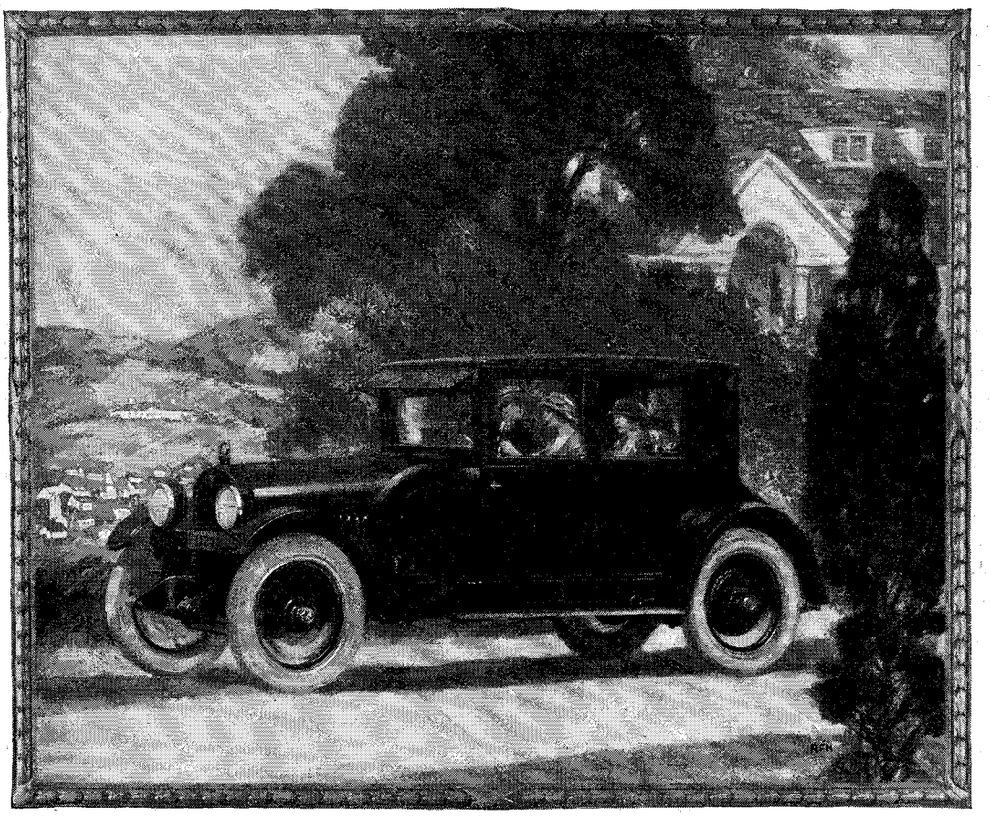

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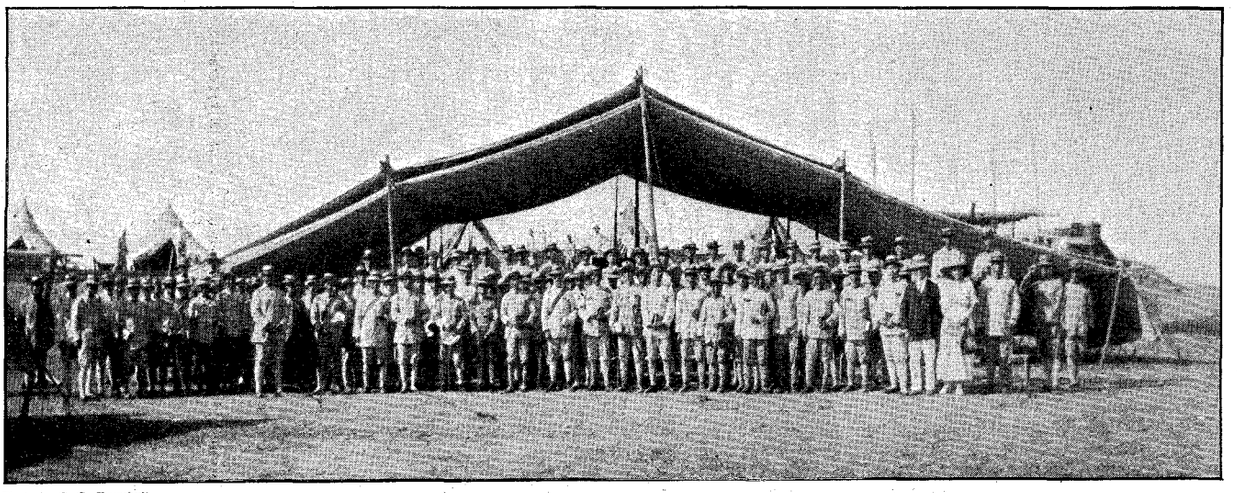

Photo by C. G. Trumbull.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY OF GENERAL FENG'S OFFICERS ASSEMBLED FOR A BIBLE STUDY MESSAGE.

The General's conversion, attributed partly to the influence of an American girl missionary whom he saw beheaded during the Boxer rebellion, is said to have been instrumental in the popularizing of Christianity among the men under him.

THE CHINESE CHRISTIAN FIGHTER, GENERAL FENG

WHEN MARY MORRILL, a young American missionary, was beheaded by the Boxers in a little city north of Peking twenty-two years ago, a young Chinese cadet, Feng Yuhsiang, stood and watched her as she went to her death. He was not among the Boxers, but in the Chinese regular army, whose "instructions were that they were to look on while the mob plundered and killed, and then," in the words of *The Christian Advocate* (New York), "to return and report that the situation was beyond their control." He heard the woman missionary plead for the lives of the missionaries and of the Chinese Christians. When that plea was of no avail, again to quote *The Advocate:* "He heard her beg that they might slay her and spare the others. He saw her on her way to the place of execution, speaking quietly to some of the people who watched the procession, and giving silver from her purse to a poor creature in the crowd. He saw the fortitude with which she met her death. The sacrificial love which stood there revealed made an unforgetful impression on him." This impression, and the questions which it stirred up in the mind of the young Chinese cadet, are said to have been largely responsible for his later conversion to Christianity.

Many things have happened in China since the death of the young American girl missionary, and lately the man who saw her die, now General Feng, has been much in the public prints, as the mainstay both of Christianity and of the North China Government, for which he fought valiantly under General Wu. Just lately, it is reported, General Feng has forbidden the custom of foot-binding in the province of which he is Military Governor. Among other picturesque facts about the Chinese leader are mentioned the details that he buys Bibles, five hundred at a time, for his troops, that a Methodist preacher is assigned to his army as a regular appointment, and that the General and his soldiers support a Methodist Church in the city of Peking. A personal view of the remarkable leader is presented by C. G. Trumbull, editor of *The Sunday School Times* (Philadelphia), who lately published a series of articles under the general heading of "The Miracle Story of General Feng." In his leading article of the series, Mr. Trumbull writes:

Photo by Adachi.

WITH HIS MUSTACHE.

This photograph of General Feng was taken before the death of one of his most intimate friends induced him to go smooth-shaven by way of penance.

Ordinarily it is a sad day, for any community in China, to be successfully "saved" by Chinese troops from the attack of an enemy. After the enemy has been routed the real trouble begins. The victorious Chinese soldiers, roaming at will through the territory of their fellow-countrymen of whom they have been the military saviors, pillage and loot and devastate in terrifying fashion. For the soldiers of Chinese Armies, as a rule, have been of the lowest grade morally, often criminal in record as well as in tendencies; and when turned loose in a community that they have been set to protect it is easy to understand why the "protected" people tremble.

But there is at least one brigade of Chinese troops, numbering something less than ten thousand men, who are welcome visitors in any part of the great republic to which their military duty may call them. In one place where they were stationed, Changteh, in the province of Hunan, the community has been literally revolutionized for good. It is said now to be freer from idol worship than any other portion of the republic. The temples have been cleared of their idols and are used as schools. Opium smoking and gambling and social evils have largely been done away with. And souls in the community have been saved by being brought to Jesus Christ as their personal Savior.

While the brigade was stationed there all gambling dens and theaters were closed, and the theaters were turned into schools, workshops, and preaching halls. Opium and

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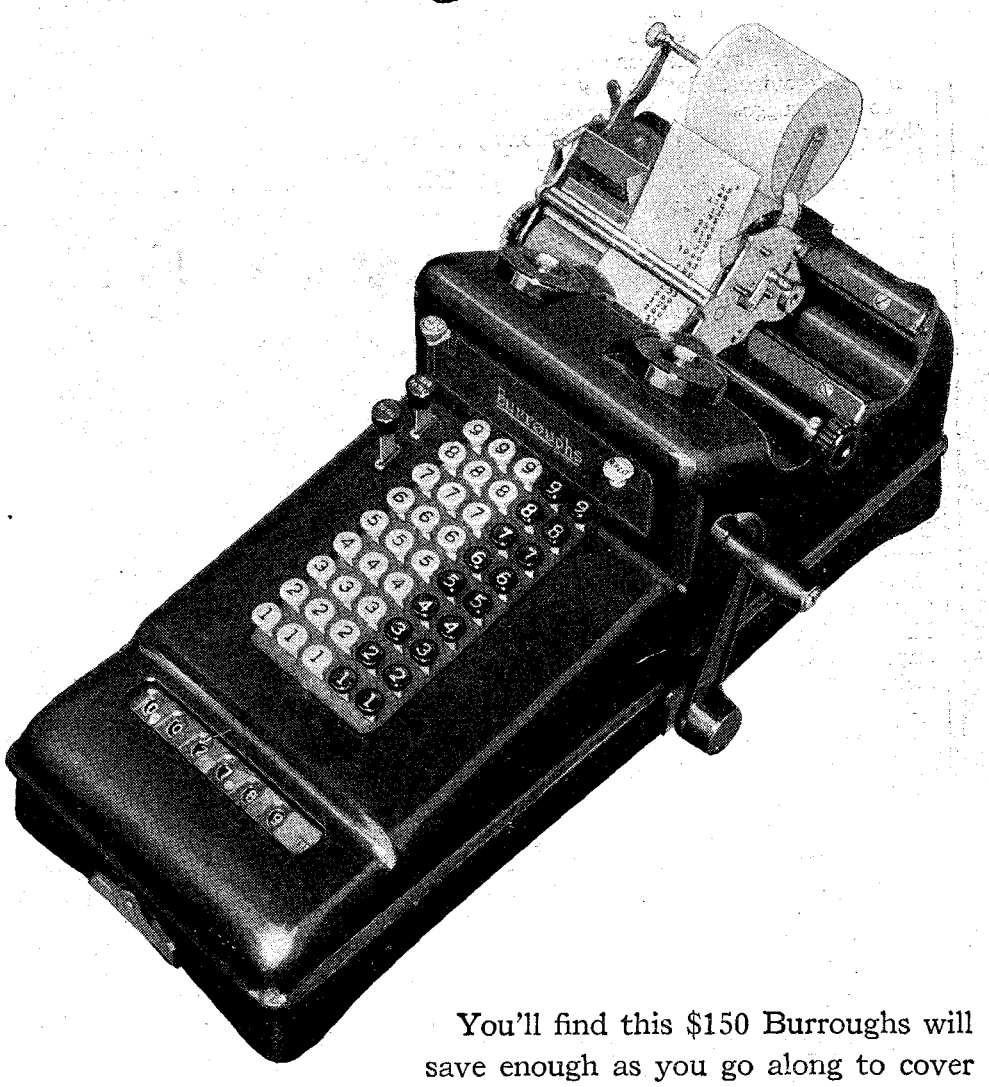
Puts this Burroughs to Work Protecting Your Profits



You'll find this $150 Burroughs will save enough as you go along to cover the small monthly payments on it.

It protects your profits by giving you accurate totals. It also points the way to greater profits by making it easy to get daily figures on your operations—information you would like to get but don't because it takes too much time and trouble with pen-and-ink methods.

Catches $40 Error

"In proving our charge slips with the Burroughs, we find numerous errors in accounts that have been checked. In one large account we found a mistake of about $40. We are convinced that the machine catches as many errors in cash sales. This means it easily pays for itself every year."—Bisenius & Sons, Cascade, Iowa.

"Saves Over Two Hours a Day"

—writes Mr. W. A. Sharp, of Sharp Brothers, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

"We use our machine for adding up our bank deposit slips, checking up our ten delivery boys on C. O. D. deliveries, proving invoices and ledger postings, footing the ledgers each month, besides innumerable adding jobs. It saves us at least two hours a day and at month ends the saving is even greater."

Gets Sales by Lines Clerks and Departments Daily

Mr. Milo C. Hummer of Des Moines, Iowa, writes:

"With our Burroughs, we get total sales by clerks, departments and by 37 different lines of goods, in a few minutes each day. We know which salesmen are making their quotas, which departments are paying the right profit and which lines of goods are moving. In fact, we were the only retail grocer in Des Moines able to give exact totals on sales of 28 lines of merchandise when requested by the government in 1921."

Totals Cash Sales on the Counter

"Any retailer can make this $150 Burroughs pay a profit," says Mr. M. D. Van Horn, Grocer, of Binghampton, N. Y.

"For a long time I didn't think we needed an adding machine. But when I put in a Burroughs I was surprised to find how much we used it.

"On the counter it totals cash items and satisfies customers that we are charging the correct amount. In the office it checks charge sales and helps us keep an eye on what we owe and what others owe us. We handle a dozen other figure jobs on the same Burroughs in the course of a day's work."

Send for Booklet—"Stopping Store Leaks"

Let us show you how users of the Burroughs are making it return yearly profits far greater than the cost of the machine. The modern retail methods illustrated and explained in "Stopping Store Leaks" make this helpful booklet well worth reading. Send for a copy now—no obligation.

Burroughs manufactures machines for every figuring requirement—Adding, Bookkeeping, Calculating and Billing. Small amount down and balance on easy terms on all machines.

Phone the local Burroughs Office or

Use this Coupon

Burroughs

Burroughs Adding Machine Co.
6090 Second Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Gentlemen:

☐ Please send me your booklet, "Stopping Store Leaks".

☐ Send a salesman to demonstrate the Burroughs. This is to incur no obligation.

☐ Retailer ☐ Jobber ☐ Mfr.

Name.....

Address.....

Line of Business.....

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"With Love—Bob"

So little to do so much. Just a box of flowers and three short words. Just a minute or two spared by a busy man from a busy day. But a golden deed, for it has made two loving hearts rich in happiness.

There can be no real happiness for those who hold you dear that you are not partner to. There can be no sorrow so deep that you cannot soften it, if you show that you care. Say it with flowers so that those you love will know.

Your Florist will be glad to aid in the selections of floral tokens appropriate for every occasion,—weddings, birthdays, wedding anniversaries.

"Say it with Flowers"

Flowers may be telegraphed to all parts of the United States and Canada and delivered in a few hours through the Florist Telegraph Delivery Service.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

morphia halls were closed, and the owners were fined. An opium and morphia refuge was established by the commanding general, where he placed all opium users or morphia "fiends" that he could locate—and there were many such, for he was ruling over seven or eight millions in that province. All fear of the soldiers vanished from the people of the community, and they longed to have the General rule over the entire province. Perfect safety reigned.

To have suggested such a possibility as this, say ten years ago, to any missionary in China or to a Chinese Christian, as the direct result of the presence of a brigade of Chinese soldiers, would have sounded unbelievably preposterous. To-day it is sober fact—or rather, radiant, shining fact.

The secret of this modern miracle is the Chinese Christian General, Feng Yu Hsiang. Paraphrasing the opening verses of the tenth chapter of the book of Acts, one may say: "There is a certain man in China, Feng by name, a General of the Northern Army, a devout man, and one that fears God, with all his house, who gives much alms to the people, and prays to God always." The blessings that are flowing out through his life from the Captain of his salvation are as supernatural as anything recorded in the books of Acts; for they are being wrought by the same Holy Spirit and by faith in that same Name Jesus.

General Feng is not yet [in 1921] thirty-nine years old. He had his first contact with Christianity in 1900, the year of the Boxer uprising and massacres. When the massacres started, the soldiers, one of whom was young Feng, then but a raw recruit, were commanded not to interfere with the Boxers, but only to look on and report that they could not restrain them. He saw the Simcoxes, the Hodges, and Dr. Taylor burned in their houses. As Dr. Jonathan Goforth has written, "All this made an impression upon him so deep that the blood of these martyrs became the seed of a new life in him."

Later he had two similar experiences with missionary doctors to whom he went for medical treatment, neither of whom would let him pay anything when he offered to do so, but to his surprize both told him that they wanted him to remember that "God in heaven loves you, and sent me to heal you."

His conversion, however, did not occur until 1911, when Dr. John R. Mott was holding meetings in Peking. The young soldier had now been promoted to the rank of Major. He definitely accepted Christ as his Saviour, and enrolled in a missionary's Bible class.

It was not long before he had what most people would call a desperately severe testing of his new profession and faith, and of his newly found Saviour. Dr. Goforth tells the incident:

"His older brother turned bad and took another woman as his wife, threatening to shoot his real wife. This made the Major furious, and he vowed to settle with his brother. But the time came for church, to which he went, and the subject proved to be 'Love your enemies.' He was mightily convicted. Then, as if to test to the uttermost, his elder brother sent him a letter of defiance and a challenge to fight. 'It was my heavenly Father who sent me that message of forgiveness just in time to save me,' says the General. 'Had it not been for it I would have gone to my brother and either killed him or he would have killed me. With the Word of God in my heart I took no notice of my brother's defiance, but sent by the hand of a friend a hundred dollars, and a letter, saying that if he needed more I would give it and try to get him a position. My brother was so astonished at this treatment that he put away the bad woman and was reconciled to his wife.'"

From that day to this General Feng's Christianity, from all the testimony of those who have watched his own life and that of his officers and men, has been of this immensely pragmatic sort: *it does things*. His Christian faith proves by its works that it is not dead.

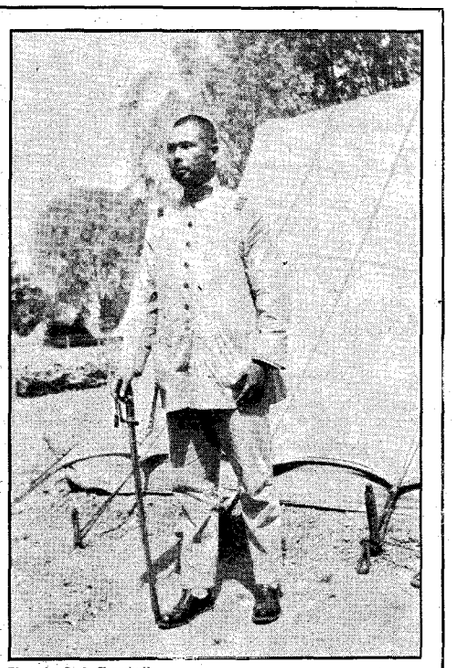

Photo by C. G. Trumbull.

OUTSIDE HIS HEADQUARTERS.

In this intimate photograph, taken some time after the one reproduced on a preceding page, the General is shown after, for personal and religious motives, he had removed his mustache.

Doctor Trumbull, on one his visits to General Feng's headquarters, in company with several other Americans, was asked to address the officers "in a Christian message." The editor writes of this experience:

Of course I could not decline such an extraordinary invitation and opportunity, and, praying for God's own message, our little party, led by the General and accompanied by some of his officers, walked through the encampment to a great tented auditorium to which the officers had been summoned for the quickly planned meeting.

Never can we forget that meeting of earnest, thoughtful Army officers in the tent consecrated to the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, and surely filled that day with God's Holy Spirit. Dr. Goforth, Mrs. Trumbull and I were shown to the small platform facing the audience, and General Feng introduced the speaker, telling the men of his work and the ministry of the present trip in Eastern lands. Then the hymn "Onward, Christian Soldiers" was sung, and was led by one of the officers at

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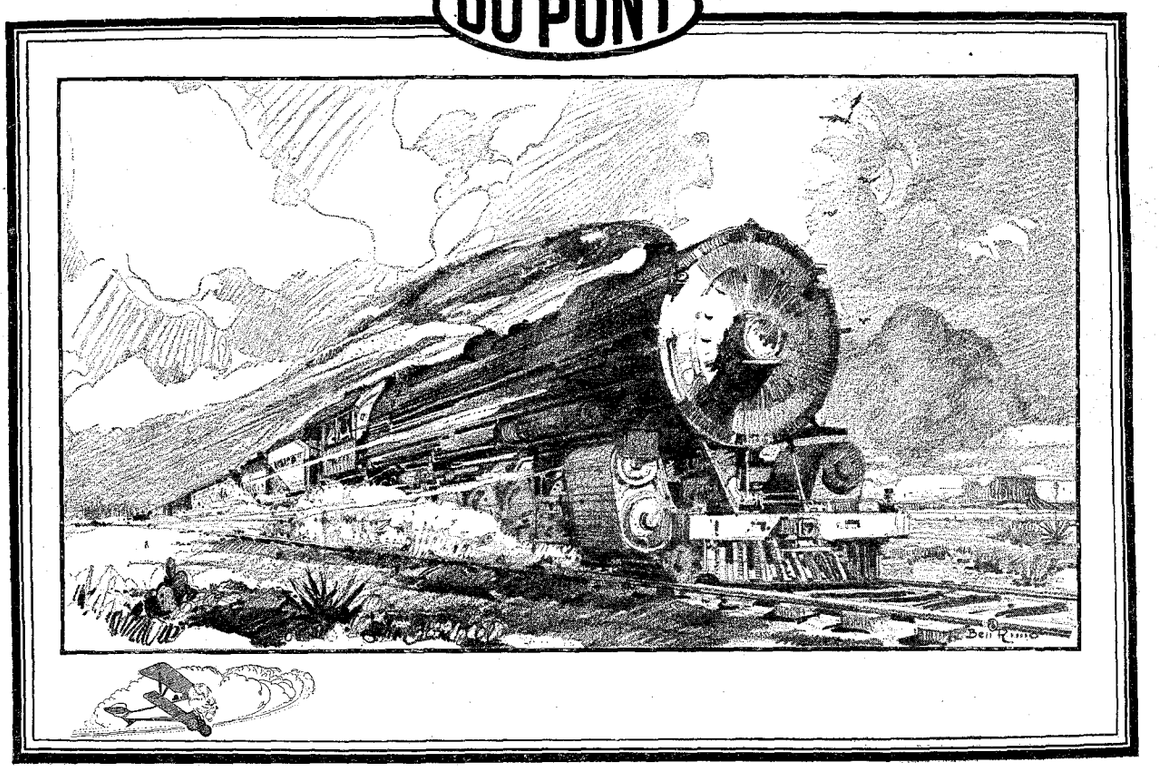
DU PONT



He has helped pack hours into minutes!

AFTER all, the measure of a man's life is how much he accomplishes in the years he has on earth; and one of civilization's hardest battles has been the struggle with Time . . . the unending effort to give to each succeeding generation the means of making a fuller use of the winged minutes.

This war with Time is old as Time itself . . . . yet the most glorious victories have come in the past century . . . . the century that has seen the entrance of the Chemical Engineer into the world's industries. It is *he* who has helped make your minutes as long as your great-grandfather's hours. It is *he* who, working miracles with metals, has made possible the wonders of today's time-saving transportation . . . . the mile-a-minute locomotive, the cross-country truck, the racing motor and now, the promises of the sky's highways.

Helping to produce telephone, telegraph—and wireless, he has cut the time of communicating with other people to the merest fraction of what it was a century ago. His applications of chemistry to inks, colors and papers, have made possible books, magazines, newspapers, publications that reach millions in the time your great-grandfather took to reach a few scores of people.

His paints, enamels, varnishes have placed beauty beyond Time's destroying hand. His movie films flash the world before you, and his phonograph records immortalize Caruso's voice for your children's children . . . . while Jenny Lind's is but a memory to a passing few.

* * *

THE Chemical Engineer is a pioneer in industry, for into the realm of manufacturing he has brought not only abundance of materials that speed the world's production, but processes that are new, that are less costly, that are less wasteful. To him, you and all this generation of men owe the radical advances in life's comfort that have come in the past hundred years.

It is the du Pont Company's pride that since its founding in 1802, it has been a large employer of Chemical Engineers . . . . and has been able to make very considerable contributions to the growth and advancement of applied chemistry that has given America its deserved supremacy in industrial achievement.

This is one of a series of advertisements published that the public may have a clearer understanding of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and its products

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY, Inc., Wilmington, Del.

TRADE DU PONT MARK

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A TIRE that is big, strong and resilient to the most casual observer is the tire that will give long mileage without interrupted service.

Even known tires differ in appearance as they do in actual results. The Fisk Cord Tire even on a salesroom floor gives plain evidence of its bigness, strength, resiliency and safety. When you are buying a tire ask to see a Fisk.

There's a Fisk Tire of extra value in every size, for car, truck or speed wagon

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

a small melodeon on one side of the platform.

The singing was unforgetable. The military congregation started the verse when they would, quite regardless of the little organ, and they sang as they would, quite regardless of the key and of each other. But they sang! They threw their whole souls into their singing, and while the resulting sounds were not what we would call melodious, there is every reason to believe that they reached the throne of God in a melody far sweeter and more acceptable to him than is the faultlessly correct and harmonized music sometimes heard in Christian churches in Christian lands where the singers know little or nothing of the harmony of heaven and the joy of the Lord.

Another hymn sung was a favorite with General Feng's brigade, as with so many other Christians:

Oh, come to my heart, Lord Jesus,
There's room in my heart for thee.

Some of the earlier photographs of General Feng show him wearing a mustache, while later ones show him smooth-shaven, and in this way there has arisen a certain confusion of photographs, if not of identity. The loss of the General's mustache, which was formerly long, black and silky and a matter of some personal pride to him, had to do, says Dr. Trumbull, "with the tragic incident of the death of General Feng's dear friend, Doctor Logan, of the Northern Presbyterian Mission at Changteh." As the editor tells the story:

Dr. Logan was in charge of the Changteh Hospital, was greatly beloved by the Chinese people, and was widely known as a physician of exceptional ability. He had rendered valued service as physician to General Feng himself and to his troops.

A soldier who was a relative of General Feng's wife was ill in the General's home, and Dr Logan was asked to examine him. During the examination Dr. Logan was suddenly shot by the patient, who was mentally unbalanced, and Dr. Logan died a few hours later. General Feng, who was with Dr. Logan, was slightly injured at the same time; and the death of the doctor was an overwhelming sorrow and shock to him. A three-days' memorial service for Dr. Logan was held at the camp by the General's direction, and was attended by military officials, the gentry, and literary representatives throughout the city.

A little later General Feng called upon Mrs. Logan to tell her of his deep sympathy and his great personal sorrow for the tragic accident. Mrs. Logan could not help noticing that the General's face was changed by the removal of the mustache that had been such a conspicuous part of his appearance. Before he left she asked him about this, and his reply will certainly not be misunderstood by those who know of his childlike humility and whole-hearted earnestness in seeking and finding God. He said that Dr. Logan's death had been not only an expressible sorrow to him, but a mystery, and had seemed to him like a rebuke from God, and he felt that in some way he himself was personally responsible for that death, and that it would not have occurred if he had been wholly right with God. He said he had even been led to question his own conversion. For fear he might not have been the child of God that he thought he was, the General said that he went to God in confession of his own sins and in a personal acceptance afresh of Jesus Christ as his own Savior. And then, in order to start life all over again in the new birth, and to become as much as possible a little child in the sight of God and of men, he had removed his mustache.

The General, it appears from this and from other incidents, is emotional. In the course of a series of religious meetings, conducted at his own expense, records Doctor Trumbull:

On the fifth night at the close of the address the General commenced to pray, but soon broke down. He wept and confessed his own and his country's sins. Sounds of weeping could be heard from men all over the building. Colonel Lu followed, just as broken, saying his sins were even more than had been mentioned. The tears just streamed down the face of one of the staff officers as he prayed, and so it was with others who also prayed. A missionary on the platform said the floor was wet with tears where the General's head was bowed.

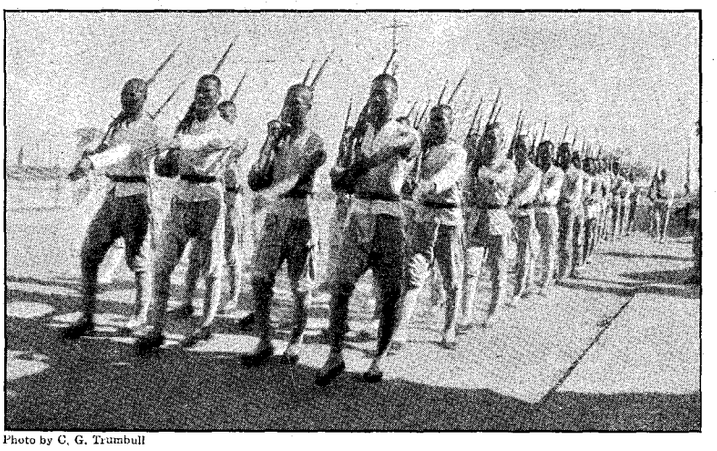

Photo by C. G. Trumbull

THE CHINESE GOOSE-STEP.

General Feng's men are well drilled both in Christianity and in military tactics. A squad is here shown practising the step made famous by German drill-masters.

Jim Henry's Column

Is Mennen's the finest Shaving Cream ever made?

I know a millionaire who smokes nothing but seven cent cigars—formerly a nickel. And he is not a tightwad.

I don't want to give the idea that I move in wealthy circles, but I know another plutocrat who owns a Rolls Royce and a Ford—and uses the Ford half the time.

Mr. Mennen thinks I am the best salesman in the world—for Mennen Shaving Cream.

Mennen's is the best Shaving Cream in the world—if your face so rates it. It's purely a matter of personal judgment.

The argument seems to be getting a bit tangled but what I started to write is this: It is just barely possible that you will like Mennen's a lot better than any soap you ever used.

A great many men do prefer it.

I met a man once who didn't care for Mennen's, but he mixed up the lather in his shaving mug—a victim of habit. He loves that mug. It was his grandfather's. His father was a modern shaver, at that. It was a case of what breeders call a "throw back."

It's queer the way I drift from my point. The idea is that it might pay to try Mennen's. Not recklessly, of course. Just a ten cent demonstrator tube to start. I send it to you by mail.

I really have no ulterior motive in suggesting that. There's very little profit in this demonstrator tube, considering that it costs over a dollar to get you to write for it and that I throw in a sample of Kora-Konia just so you won't get sore if you don't like the Shaving Cream. The Kora-Konia will keep your skin from getting sore, anyway, where muscles chafe. Keep it in your locker and use before a game of golf or tennis. Kora-Konia is great for babies—prickly heat, rashes and that sort of thing.

But to get back to Shaving Cream. After one trial, I feel pretty confident what your answer will be to that question I ask in the headline.

Jim Henry
(*Mennen Salesman*)

THE MENNEN COMPANY
NEWARK, N.J. U.S.A.

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From crude asbestos

GARCO Asbestos Products are produced by the largest makers of asbestos textiles in America. Only public demand plus satisfactory service could build this great, successful business. From crude asbestos—

To brake lining packings & textiles

Every process in production is under our control—the fundamental reason for the high Quality of *all* GARCO Asbestos Products.

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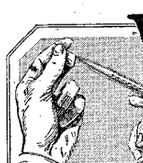
General Asbestos & Rubber Company
Branches: New York Chicago Pittsburgh
Main Offices and Factories: Charleston, S. C.

Branch Managers Wanted
KARDEX
Write or Wire KARDEX CO.
TONAWANDA, N.Y.



VENUS THIN LEADS No. 38

The Seven Degrees
2B soft and black
B soft
HB medium
F firm
H med. hard
2H hard
4H extra hard

for VENUS EVERPOINTED
and other mechanical pencils requiring non-sharpening leads

THE name VENUS is your guarantee of perfection.
VENUS THIN LEADS are absolutely crumble-proof, smooth and long wearing.
15c per box of 12 leads; 2 boxes for 25c.
At all stationers & stores
American Lead Pencil Co.
223 Fifth Ave., New York
FREE—*Sample on request*

BIRDS · BEASTS · AND · TREES

RATTLESNAKE INTIMACIES

HE was an old-timer in the Southwest, and when he had made up his bed for the night, he took a hair rope and carefully laid it on the ground clear around his bed and about a foot from it at every part. A tenderfoot, looking on mystified, asked "why."

"To keep out rattlers," was the prompt reply. "No rattler's going to cross a hair rope under any circumstances."

"Why?"

"Oh, it scratches their belly, I reckon. Never heard of that trick? Well, Sonny, you knock around on the frontier a few years and you're likely to see it done a good many times."

And so it proved, for in thirty-five years of frontier life, leading him all the way from the Mexican border to the Canadian line, most of it spent in the open, camping wherever night overtook him, Mr. Will C. Barnes, who tells the story, saw the hair rope used by people of every kind—army officers, prospectors, sheep herders, cowboys, hunters and tenderfeet of every grade. Indeed, he himself often surrounded his bed with the snake-defying contrivance, and it did not occur to him for many years either to question the value of the protection or ask the users if they really knew it would perform its duties when a real live rattler appeared at the barrier. He made it his business thereafter to ask the question often, but he seldom found any one able to vouch for the efficacy of the device.

"Did you ever test it out with a living snake?" was his constant inquiry, and the answer was uniformly, "No."

"Did you ever hear of any one who had tested its value?" was his next inquiry, and the reply in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred was "No."

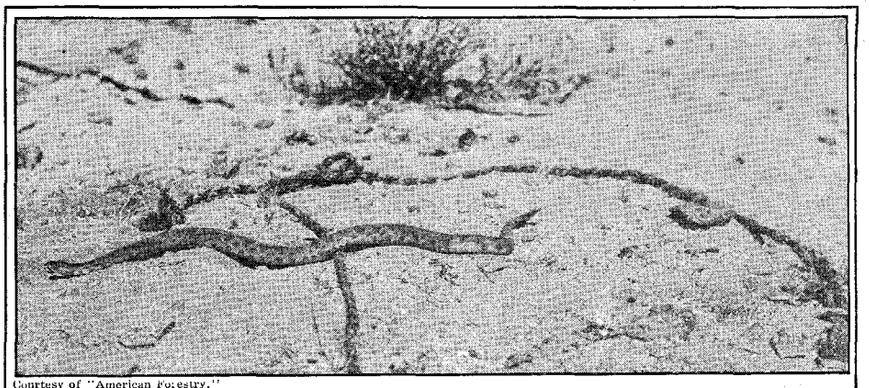
The odd man has always said, "Yes, I heard of a man who said he knew a man who tried it out."

'Yes, yes," Mr. Barnes would answer eagerly, "what happened? Did it turn the snake?"

"Oh," the reply would be, "it turned the snake all right."

Out of hundreds of inquiries he was never able to find a single person who had first-hand information, and so, he writes in *American Forestry* (Washington):

I finally began to carry a hair rope on my saddle horn intending to demonstrate the truth or falsity of that piece of folklore in a way that would admit of no possible question.



Courtesy of "American Forestry."

SNAKE INSURANCE FAILS.

The plainsman's theory that if he lays a hair rope around his bed he will be protected from rattlers, is disproved by this picture. The snake took no interest whatever in the rope.

Spending from three to five months each summer on horseback in the far West I deemed it an easy matter to have plenty of opportunities for such a test; nevertheless, no sooner had I started in on the plan than the rattlesnakes all seemed to have disappeared from sight, and in six years of horseback travel I "met up" with but half a dozen rattlers, two in Arizona, one in New Mexico, two in California and one in Utah.

The New Mexico chap was a lusty fellow, and leaving the Forest Ranger who was with me to hold him at bay, I chased back to where we had left our horses only to discover that the hair rope was gone, some one having taken it from my saddle to tie a horse in camp and I had left without it. It was ten miles to camp so we missed this chance.

The next snake I "met up" with was in the Mogollon Mountains of Arizona, but his snakeship was in such a rough, rocky, lava formation that we could not lay the rope where it must either be crossed or stop his progress.

The third got clear away from us under a large rock, but the fourth and fifth in the high Sierras of California and the last in southern Utah each submitted to the test and proved the belief in the hair rope as a safety first for rattlers was not well founded, for they each went over the rope wherever they met it. Great care was exercised not to disturb or tease each snake in order that his condition might be as nearly normal as possible.

We laid the rope in a straight line where

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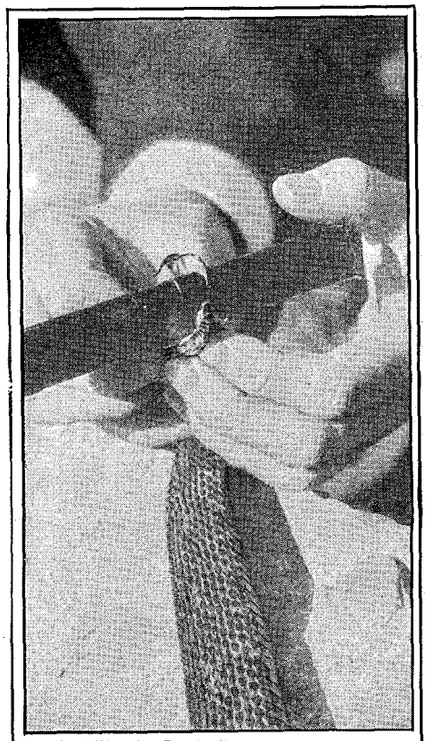
the snake must either cross or go around the end to avoid it, in large and small rings about him, and even when he was moving from us without any attempt on our part to direct his way or annoy him, the rope was thrown in front of him over and over again without hindering his movements in the least. He went "over the top" each time with absolutely no hesitation or reluctance.

Of several photographs taken we secured one or two rather good ones showing the



Courtesy of "American Forestry."

THE RATTLER'S FANGS.

These are sharp as needles and hollow. The poison in the sac behind or at the base of each is ejected through the thread-like opening that runs down the center of the fang.

snake in the act of crossing the rope which, by the way, was an exceeding rough hairy one, built to scratch if ever a hair rope was.

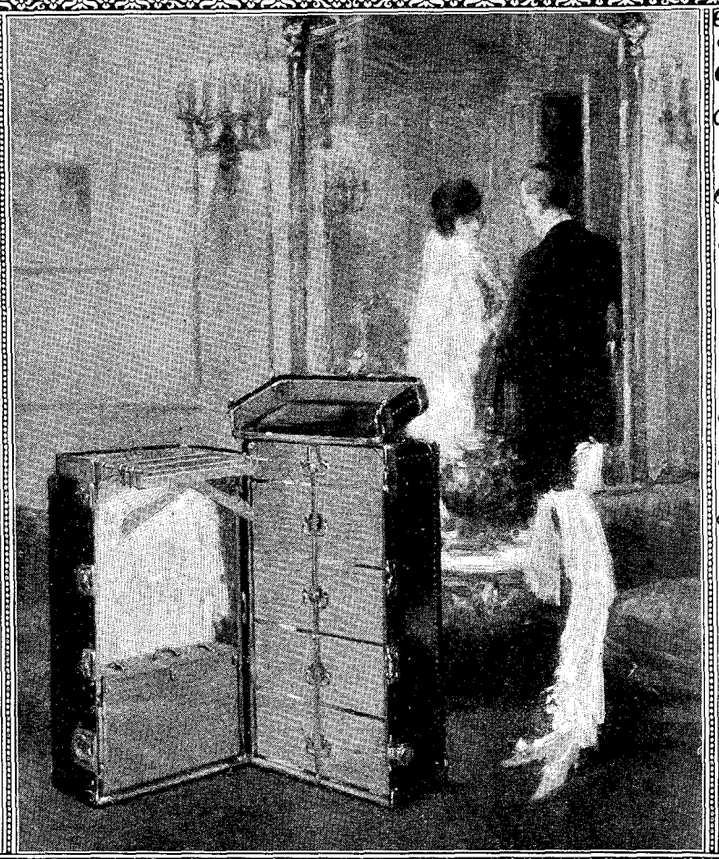
Several men whose belief in the theory was almost sublime, insisted that the snake went over the rope by elevating his body in the form of an inverted U so that no part touched the rope. The picture shows this not to have been the case, nor did we observe any such effort on the part of the snake. If this action was true, it of course knocked on the head the whole theory of safety inside the rope. Thus has systematic investigation and observation wiped out another myth of the plainsmen.

Not long ago a well-known writer made the statement that altho he had spent many years in portions of the United States presumed to be well populated with rattlesnakes, yet he had never known personally of any one being bitten by one of these reptiles and dying from its effects.

Personally out of a dozen cases of people being bitten by rattlesnakes coming under my direct observation, two of them have died.

Among my business ventures was a "Curio" store in the city of Phœnix, Arizona, where we bought many hundreds of baskets from the nearby Indians. One day an Indian brought in a gunny sack two large wicked looking rattlers. He seemed so cast down at our refusal to buy them that he was finally given two bits

HARTMANN



"NOT A WRINKLE AT THE END OF THE TRIP"

THE HARTMANN WARDROBE trunk adds to one's feeling of well being, whether it be for the honeymoon, for a vacation, for a business trip or for the boy or girl leaving for school or college. There can be no substitute for the Hartmann Wardrobe trunk for the well-groomed man or woman, because there is no substitute for the peace of mind that comes from knowing that one's gowns and suits remain fresh, dainty and unwrinkled under all conditions of travel. This is accomplished by the patented Hartmann padded cushion top—an exclusive Hartmann invention.

Aside from its many patented conveniences found in no other trunk, the Hartmann Wardrobe trunk, from the basis of quality, material and workmanship alone, is distinctly the greatest dollar for-dollar value.

See Castle-Grande, the only trunk with an all-steel frame, and the round-edge Gibraltarized Hartmann. A unique service is offered in Hartmann Berth-High Steamer Wardrobe, and its companion, the ingenious Hartmann Wardrobe Suitcase Hartmann patented Cushion Top Wardrobe trunks range in price from $30 to $200.

HARTMANN TRUNK COMPANY - *Racine, Wisconsin*

BE SURE THE HARTMANN RED ✕ IS ON THE TRUNK YOU BUY

HARTMANN
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
WARDROBE TRUNKS

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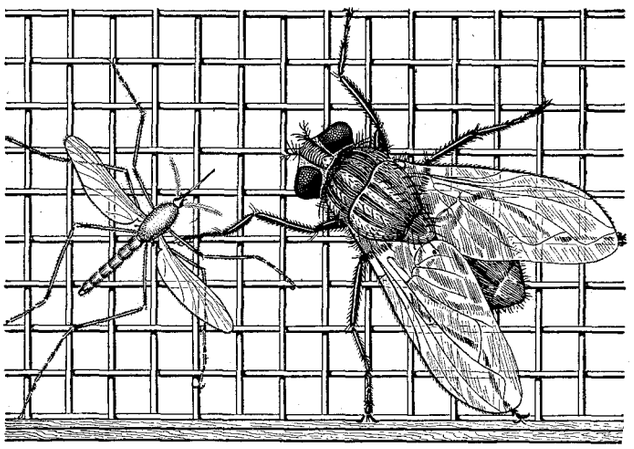


Keep Them Out!

Why do you even let flies and mosquitoes come in at all? Cover your doors, windows, and porches with Jersey Copper Screen Cloth and keep them out where they will not bother you or endanger your life.

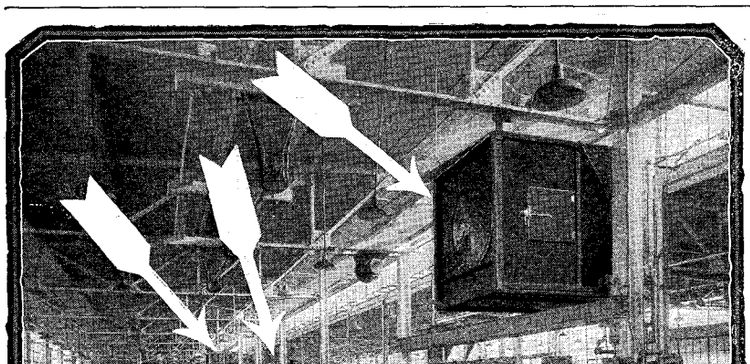
Jersey Copper Screen Cloth, 16 mesh, is the kind most commonly recommended. The sturdy quality of this screen cloth is due simply to the fact that it is made of the most durable metal commonly used by man—copper, 99.8% pure.

Jersey Copper Screen Cloth does not bulge as ordinary copper screen cloth will. The wire in it is made by a special Roebling process, giving it tensile strength and stiffness which compare favorably with steel.

JERSEY COPPER Screen Cloth JERSEY

Send for "A Matter of Health and Comfort." If you cannot get Jersey Copper Screen Cloth from your own dealer, write our main office (given below) and we will take care of you. Stores and agencies in many cities.

THE NEW JERSEY WIRE CLOTH COMPANY
626 South Broad Street
Trenton New Jersey



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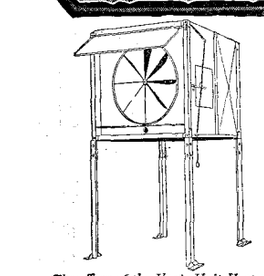
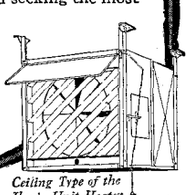
Each Unit constitutes a separate heater where both the volume and distribution of the heat are controlled at their source, producing an equalized distribution of heat waves concentrated at the breathing level. In practicing economy and seeking the most efficient and flexible heating plan, scores of prominent concerns have adopted **Ilgair** Unit Heaters, including Ford Tractor Co., Yellow Cab Co., Singer Sewing Machine Co., Prestolite Co., S. D. Warren Paper Co., Montgomery, Ward & Co., and hundreds of others.

Send for full particulars. Complete estimates of cost furnished without obligation.



Floor Type of the Ilgair Unit Heater



Ceiling Type of the Ilgair Unit Heater

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BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

for the two which for safekeeping were dumped into a box covered with wire netting.

Phoenix was full of winter tourists, and the two snakes attracted considerable attention, so much so, that we had a glass-covered case made for them and they were regularly installed as part of our "scenery," and they certainly justified their cost.

Unfortunately, however, for our peace of mind, the Indian who sold us the first two spread the good news and we soon found ourselves facing a serious problem, for snakes were daily coming to us in large and small assortments, covering every kind of snake known in that part of the world.

We wanted to encourage the Indians into bringing us their basketry work, so to keep them good-natured we established a regular price of twenty-five cents a head for rattlesnakes, no matter how large or small, but we had to draw the line at all other kinds of snakes.

Thus we soon acquired so many that we began to seek an outlet for them, which we did through an advertisement in an Eastern sporting paper. This brought us orders from every part of this country and many cities in Europe.

We kept the most of them in a large open cage out of sight of the public, but had a fine glass-covered cage which held half a dozen unusually large specimens which we placed in the store for public inspection.

Among other visitors to the snake case was a Frenchman named Michael Bourgenon, an educated man with a scientific bent, who had traveled all over the world and was especially interested in animals of all kinds. Mr. Bourgenon had attended the wonderfully interesting and impressive Snake Dance given by the Hopi Indians of Northern Arizona, and he came to Phoenix thoroughly convinced that he could handle rattlers quite as easily and safely as did the Hopi devotees in their rites, and Mr. Barnes continues:

At that time we had an unusually fine specimen of a Diamond Back rattler, full six feet in length and as large about the "waist" as a man's arm. Of all the rattler tribe, the Diamond Back is the most surly and savage. Few of them can be coaxed to eat in captivity, and they are always alert and ready to fight.

On September 29, 1898, about 10 A. M., Bourgenon undertook to try out his theory that the rattler was easily handled if one only went about it in the proper manner. He had seen the Hopi snake-dancers pick them up over and over again, and noticed that they never attempted to touch them when coiled but teased them until they struck, and then before they could recoil caught them deftly behind their triangular shaped heads, and the snakes were harmless.

Accordingly Bourgenon laid the big snake on the ground near the cage and teased it until it struck, savagely throwing itself as far as any snake can, which is never more than one-half its length, generally less. He was successful in his first attempt and caught the snake just as he had planned close to its huge head.

Holding it firmly in his right hand he began to stroke the snake with his left.

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"See," he proudly exclaimed, "I stroke zee belly of zee snake and make him gentle."

Meantime the now thoroughly enraged snake writhed and twisted his rattles, making a racket that was fairly blood-curdling, even to us accustomed to the sound. In its threshings the snake managed to get a coil or two about the man's arm which undoubtedly gave it a most powerful leverage, for suddenly we saw his body begin to slip through Bourgenon's right hand until the head was fully eight inches from the hand. Just how it happened no one could say positively, but as he was endeavoring to grasp the reptile closer up to the head with the other hand, the snake sank its fangs deep into the man's right hand between the thumb and forefinger, the huge mouth spreading so wide that when closed on the hand the lower jaw was under and the upper, with the deadly fangs, on the upper side of the hand, the fangs driven deep into the flesh directly over the large veins that lie between the thumb and forefinger.

With a shriek of terror the Frenchman tore the snake loose with his other hand, leaving one of the fangs buried in the flesh of the stricken hand.

While one man caught the snake and returned it to the cage, another grabbed the arm of the now thoroughly terrified Frenchman and with a knotted cord quickly placed a tourniquet about the wrist, twisting it with a lead pencil until it sank deep into the flesh. The lance-like fang was worked from the flesh with the blade of a knife, after which the flesh all about the tiny wound was slashed a dozen times in order to make it bleed freely.

Meantime the Frenchman sucked the wound vigorously, his lips being free from any sores or cracks, rattlesnake poison being absolutely harmless if swallowed. The man, however, had lost his air of bravado and was completely terrorized. In those days we knew nothing of permanganate of potash, and whisky was the only known remedy. The effect of the tourniquet caused the man so much pain that we placed another higher up on the arm and took off the one at the wrist.

By this time he was a pitiable sight, and altho two doctors did what they could to counteract the effect of the poison, the man was dead at 2 P.M. the following day, September 30, 1898.

His arm began to turn a purplish blue inside of an hour and this condition spread rapidly to every part of his body until, when he died, there was hardly a white spot on him. He died in great pain, and altho he drank great quantities of whisky was not by any means "dead drunk."

This sad incident led to the placing of a lock on the "snake den" in order that no more would-be "snake-charmers" might attempt to emulate the Hopi Indians.

Another case was that of a prominent citizen of Phœnix, Mr. M. H. Williams, who was at some hot springs near Phœnix. The buildings were rather primitive, and the one he occupied was of adobe with the usual dirt floor. Mr. Williams slept on a low cot, and he awoke one morning, threw back the bedding, and swung his legs out of the cot and on to an angora goat-skin lying on the floor. Coiled up on the rug was a rattler of the "side-winder" kind, known as the "horned rattler." Mr. Williams' right foot landed squarely on the coiled snake, which sank its fangs deep into the instep. Altho everything possible

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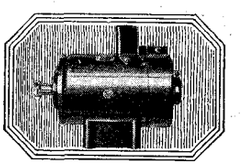

The Bosch Generator a Quality Product
Efficiency and Dependability Guaranteed

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Oakland

Oakland Prices Are Lower!

Effective August first, the materially reduced prices, at the factory, of all New Oakland 6-44 cars, are:

Roadster -	$975	2 Pass. Coupé	$1185
Touring Car	995	4 Pass. Coupé	1445
Sport Car -	1165	Sedan - - -	1545

These reductions are the natural consequence of the extraordinary popularity of the New Oakland Six-44. Its greatly increased sale enables us to effect the many material economies natural to large production and to share these savings with Oakland buyers in the very desirable form of lowered prices.

The high quality of the New Oakland remains unchanged. It carries the same special 15,000 mile written guarantee—proof of the dependability of the Oakland-built engine. Only the price is lowered.

We urge you to visit your Oakland dealer immediately to examine this New Oakland Six at its new low price. The more closely you analyze the high quality of its construction, the more fully will you realize its remarkable value.

OAKLAND MOTOR CAR CO., PONTIAC, MICH.
Division of General Motors Corporation

The New Oakland Six

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

was done to save his life, he died in great agony within eight hours. In addition to these two fatal cases, Mr. Barnes has personally known half a dozen men and one woman who were bitten, but recovered, and he goes on to say:

One of the most interesting cases was that of the well-known author, explorer and scientist, Mr. George Wharton James.

In the summer of 1901 Mr. James attended the Hopi Snake Dance, a ceremony he had witnessed several times before during his many years in Arizona.

Mr. James was deeply interested in rattlesnakes, had dissected many specimens, handled living ones frequently, and was at this time studying the problem of an antidote for their bite.

Returning from the dance, he visited Phœnix where he was anxious to secure a quantity of the poison from the rattlers in our possession. Fearful of the results, he was urged not to undertake the job, but he insisted he could handle them without any difficulty or danger.

Rather reluctantly he was given the key to the cage. At that time we had an unusually large and active Diamond Back about five and a half feet long. Mr. James grabbed his snakeship in the usual manner, about the neck just back of the head.

The snake showed fight from the first, and the crowd about him watched the affair with intense interest.

Mr. James, perfectly cool and collected, asked us all to observe the animal's actions. Slowly the snake prepared to defend himself in his own way.

His mouth was opened to its uttermost extent, the jaws almost at right angles to the body, the ugly fangs unhinged and erect, the enveloping sheath slowly receding from them. Meantime he was apparently slipping slightly through the man's thumb and finger, so much so that he gained considerably in length above the grasp. It was probably a muscular elongation and possibly to some extent the body of the snake slipt through the almost vise-like grip in which he was held by the mere muscular contraction and expansion of the struggling reptile.

Suddenly with almost lightning-like rapidity the snake gave its head a peculiar twist which threw its upper jaw into such position as to allow it to make what may be called a side swipe at the lower part of Mr. James's thumb.

Only one fang touched the flesh, but so strong was the stroke that the needle-like weapon sank deep into the fleshy part of the thumb, and with a downward slash it tore a sliding gash across the member, an inch long and three-quarters of an inch deep.

Never for a second did James lose his nerve, and he was the coolest man in the party. Still hanging on to his snake, he called on every one to note certain elements of the attack.

His thumb and wrist were drenched with the poison, but he pointed to the fact that it had all come from the fang that made the wound. He pried the snake's mouth open and pointed out to the almost breathless onlookers the empty gland or sac on one side and the full one on the other.

Wounded, tho he was, the scientist in James was stronger than the fear of a fatal result. There had always been the

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Lay the Facts Face Up

HERE *they are:*

OUR leaf tobacco experts purchase the highest grade Kentucky Burley leaf to be used in Velvet. This tobacco, rich and of fine texture from its culture in limestone soil, is stored in wooden hogsheads for two years. It is then manufactured into Velvet.

THE LEAF TOBACCO USED FOR VELVET IS PACKED IN WOODEN HOGSHEADS FOR TWO YEARS

AS RECEIVED from the farmer, even the finest leaf tobacco is in a raw, untempered state. There are various methods of curing and handling tobacco—all kinds of processes and short cuts—but every pound of the leaf tobacco used for Velvet is packed away in wooden hogsheads and aged for two long years.

AGEING IN THE WOOD DOES THIS:

WHETHER it's a cask of rare Spanish wine or a hogshead of choice Kentucky Burley Tobacco, ageing in the wood gives a certain pleasing mellowness that you can't get in any other way. The leaf tobacco for Velvet is carefully packed in huge wooden hogsheads and in such a manner as to subject the tobacco to the atmospheric conditions, causing it to "sweat"—that is, to throw off the raw, bitter properties, leaving the tobacco mild and mellow.

THE COST OF AGEING IS HIGH, BUT—

THIS aged-in-the-wood method takes time and costs money. For, after we purchase the high-priced Kentucky Burley Tobacco, it must be stored in immense warehouses. We have to pay for storage, insurance, taxes, handling charges and interest on the money invested.

IS IT WORTH-WHILE?

VELVET, introduced only a few years ago, has grown year by year in popular favor and it is our honest belief that it is the best pipe tobacco that is manufactured. We invite comparison.

JUST pour a little Velvet in your hand and compare it with any pipe tobacco. There is none that equals in mellowness this aged-in-the-wood Velvet. Buy Velvet—and let your true and honest pipe decide.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

Velvet

the aged in the wood smoking tobacco.

Mild and Mellow

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Photograph by Underwood and Underwood

THE NEW YORK HERALD, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1922.

ARVERNE'S LOSS DUE TO LACK OF WATER

Sixty-eight Companies Had No Streams to Stop Conflagration.

CITY STARTS INQUIRY

Mayor Promises Supply for Threatened Resorts in the Rockaways.

RELIEF WORK SPEEDED

Hundreds of Homeless Get Temporary Shelter—Vandals Quickly Seized.

NEW PACT TO PUT ME... FINANCES O...

Continued from First Page.

WATER!

A $2,000,000 loss—1,500 persons homeless—for lack of water!

The peril had been recognized by city officials for years. So apparent had it been that the loss was not more than one-third covered by insurance, because of prohibitive rates.

What happened at Arverne, Long Island, on the night of June 15, 1922, is liable to overwhelm any community whose water mains are similarly inadequate.

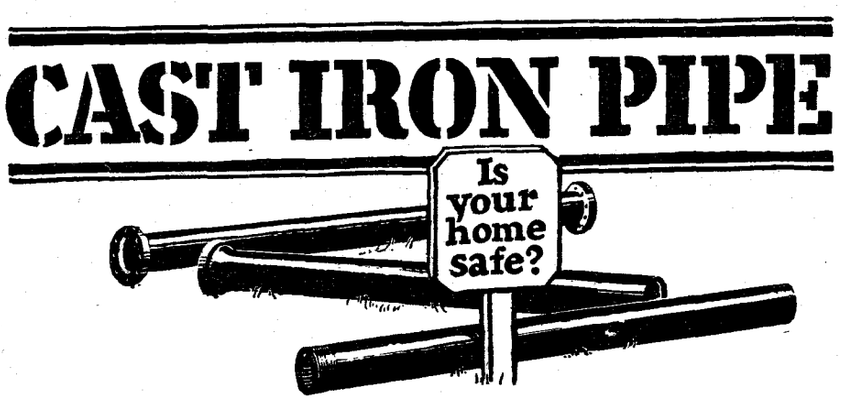
Do you know the facts concerning the water supply in *your* town? Would *your* system meet the suddenly increased demands of an emergency? Are the mains of adequate size? Are they in condition to carry water under high pressure in case of a dangerous fire?

These questions are *vital*—to you, to your family. Discuss them with your neighbors, with your public officials.

Send for your copy of "Pipe and the Public Welfare"—an illustrated book, bound in cloth, of unusual interest and value to every citizen interested in water supply—sent postpaid for 25c.

There are several different kinds of pipe, but only one entirely safe and satisfactory for water mains—Cast Iron Pipe. Unlike other kinds of metal pipe, Cast Iron Pipe does not wear out nor rust out—it is always ready for the emergency. Protected by its self-forming film of oxide, it lasts for centuries.

THE CAST IRON PIPE PUBLICITY BUREAU, 165 E. ERIE STREET, CHICAGO



BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

belief that the ejection of the poison w involuntary, that the very act of strikin and sinking the fangs into anything carrie with it the expulsion of the poison.

The fact that in this instance only one had been emptied convinced James that the snake absolutely controlled the matter and that in his case at least, the snake only released the poison that found its way through the fang which did the work.

Still holding the snake Mr. James, wholly unmindful of his wounded thumb, manipulated the head so that he secured over half a teaspoon of the poison from the full sac which was poured into a small vial he had provided for the purpose.

Then, and not until then, did he throw the snake back into the cage and allow his wound to be looked after.

A tourniquet above the elbow was the first thing, followed by liberal injections of permanganate with continued applications of the hottest water he could stand.

The usual discoloration set in with terrible pains and extreme soreness, especially in the abdomen, and for several days he was a mighty sick man, and it was about two months before the hand and arm could be used.

I firmly believe the only thing that saved him from death was the fact that the point on the thumb where the long, deep wound was made, was without large veins so that the poison did not quickly enter the venous system. Otherwise nothing could have saved him, for it was at least three full minutes after the snake struck before James ceased his scientific investigations and made any effort to save himself from a frightful death.

Recently I wrote Mr. James about his experience, and especially as to the after effects.

"The after-results were singular," he writes. "For over eighteen months my stomach swelled and solidified every two or three months; was as sore all over as a boil, and suffered intense agony for several days and then would pass off. Some one advised me to go to the famous Passo Robles mud springs in southern California. I did so and took a mud bath daily for ten days and have never had a recurrence of the attacks."

An equally interesting case is that of a Mexican boy in Phœnix, Arizona, named Teodoro Ruiz. My first knowledge of this case was in November, 1911, when the boy, then about twelve years of age, was found wandering alone on the desert, a few miles from the city, by a passing driver who, unable to get the lad to talk and realizing something was wrong, took him in his buggy and left him at the Sheriff's office when he reached Phœnix. Attachés of the office knew him well as he had been brought to them before.

Briefly, the boy had been bitten by a rattler about four years previous, from the effects of which he lost completely the power of speech. Before the accident he was a perfectly normal child in every way. Each year, however, since the day he was bitten, as the date nears on which he received the rattler's venom into his system, his whole demeanor changes; he becomes restless and unless carefully watched leaves his father's home and alone and on foot takes to the desert where he wanders aimlessly about picking up and playing with bugs, toads, lizards and any such thing he sees. Unfortunately no one has ever

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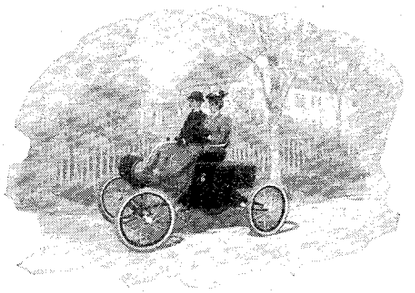

Glancing Back to the Days of "My Merry Oldsmobile"

A story of the Building and Development of the First Commercially Successful Automotive Vehicle Written upon Oldsmobile's Twenty-Fifth Birthday

BACK in the summer of 1897, two Lansing boys, each destined for a permanent niche in industrial history, slipped secretly into a workshop in the rear of a local factory.

In the corner of this shop, and almost finished, stood the creation that had been their constant dream—a carriage propelled by a gasoline engine.

Sensitive to the laughter and skepticism that had greeted their project, and mindful of parental objections that had forbidden to them the use of the workshop, these boys, Ransom E. Olds and Frank Clark, worked at odd times and in secret to achieve the goal of their ambition.

Their's was a propitious partnership, however. Olds' father manufactured stationary gasoline engines; Clark's father operated a small carriage works. Though necessary to employ them clandestinely, the facilities for their work were available, and, despite the obstacles imposed, they at last attained their objective. In 1897 they produced the first Oldsmobile—now permanently housed in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

Run, this first Oldsmobile would—but without sufficient continuity to warrant any glowing expectations as to the future of gas driven vehicles. Olds' enthusiasm, however, remained undimmed. Purchasing Clark's interests in the venture, he went to Detroit in search of capital, and succeeded in interesting a Michigan copper king and his two sons.

These men had imagination, daring and faith. They plunged at once into an extensive production and sales program, and in 1900, almost the first year of their manufacturing existence, produced 1400 cars. Even in these early days the Olds Motor Works blazed the trail, sending its cars to the four corners of the globe, where they were eagerly sought by kings, princes and merchants.

This commercial success of Oldsmobile had a marked influence on the growth of the industry. It indicated, for one thing, the market possibilities offered by the automobile. In the Olds plant, too, were being inaugurated methods of production so sound that they are in vogue today throughout the automotive industry.

Due to a fire in the Detroit plant in 1902, a second factory was built at Lansing, which ultimately became Oldsmobile's permanent home.

In 1905 Oldsmobile changed its curved dash model to a runabout with straight dash, and inaugurated the two-cylinder automobile. In 1906 it exhibited the first medium priced four-cylinder car at the New York Auto Show. Oldsmobile had now become a household word, commemorated in song and painting. The song "In My Merry Oldsmobile," composed by Gus Edwards, is still sung today.

At this time experiments were begun on the six-cylinder automobile, which was brought out in 1908.

The next year this company sold more six-cylinder cars than any other concern, clearly establishing itself as leader in the quality field of fours and sixes.

During these years Oldsmobile not only furnished inspiration to the whole automobile industry but leaders as well. No fewer than a dozen of the most flourishing automobile companies of today were founded by men trained in the Oldsmobile plants. Surely, no company more worthily deserves the title of "father of the automobile industry."

Up to 1913 the Olds Motor Works had been devoted exclusively to the manufacture of expensive quality cars designed for the rich.

Then it was that a plan was inaugurated to produce a light weight car—its quality to continue at the same high standard which made the name Oldsmobile a synonym for automobile value and perfection. Size and weight only were to be sacrificed.

This policy, adhered to since, has resulted in production that has practically doubled each year, until in normal times 50,000 of these cars are needed annually to fill Oldsmobile demand.

Today, in its class, Oldsmobile is still blazing the way—just as Oldsmobile in 1897 and those early years blazed the trail for an industry in its infancy

OLDS MOTOR WORKS, LANSING, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

Oldsmobile

A special "Silver Jubilee" edition of Gus Edward's famous song, "My Merry Oldsmobile" is now off the press. A copy will be sent you free upon request to the Olds Motor Works.

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Dr. West's TOOTH BRUSH

WECO Product

Cleans INSIDE

Cleans OUTSIDE

1. *Brush upper outside down*

2. *Brush upper inside down.*

3. *Brush lower outside up.*

4. *Brush lower inside up.*

Cleans *Between* the Teeth

DENTAL SCIENCE worked out this new Tooth Brush and this one right method for properly brushing your teeth.

There's no technical mystery surrounding this brush—it goes back to the simplest of hygienic principles, making it easy to clean *outside, inside* and *between* the teeth.

Don't Brush your gums away from the teeth—brush them over the teeth—note the proper method illustrated at the right.

Your Dentist will tell you that Dr. West's Tooth Brush is a safeguard to Health.

THE WESTERN COMPANY

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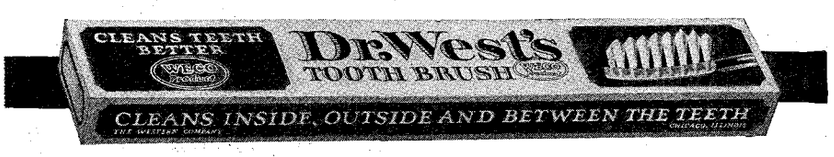
1170 Broadway NEW YORK

If your dealer can't supply you, write name and address on margin below, send his name, enclose stamps or cash for size brush you want.

THREE SIZES—
Adults, 50c Youths, 35c
Children, 25c
For sale by all good dealers

A brush for every member of the family—Lettered A to F



BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

followed the boy to note whether or not he finds and handles snakes while in this condition.

Generally his distracted parents rescued him from the desert, or some one finding him there brought him back to them, for his story was known to every one.

He seldom offered any objection to such action on their part, the wanderlust evidently being soon satisfied.

Always there are questions as to the fangs of rattlers. Briefly, they are sharp as needles, and hollow, the poison being ejected from the sac behind or at the base of each and through this thread-like opening that runs down the center of the fang.

In repose the two foremost fangs lie close to the jaws encased in a fleshy covering or sheath. Under excitement they emerge from this sheath and quickly rise to the upright position in which they are always pictured. If a main fang is artificially removed or accidentally broken the next one gradually moves forward and takes its place.

Occasionally in our snake cages we would discover some morning all the way from five to a dozen little snakelets. There always followed a vast amount of discussion as to their mode of birth.

"From eggs just like a bird," declared some who quoted various experience to prove it. "From their mother just as puppies are," vowed others who offered equally convincing proof as to their claims.

A study of the authorities, Drs. Ditmars, Mitchell, Stejneger and others, proved each to be right—within certain limitations.

The facts are that as with some flies so some snakes, such as water snakes, garter snakes, and rattlers, are viviparous, i. e., they bring forth their young alive, while bull, black and gopher snakes and others of this class are oviparous and their offspring comes into this world via an egg, just as birds and turtles do.

If bitten by a rattler, do not lose your head. First place a ligature on the limb between the wound and the heart. If on the body where such a thing is not possible your chances for recovery are greatly lessened.

Second, scarify the wound with a keen knife, knead the flesh so as to encourage bleeding which really washes the poison from the wound, suck it vigorously, if your lips and mouth have no broken places.

Don't leave the ligature in one place or closed down for more than ten or fifteen minutes without loosening it for a moment to allow the blood to flow. This permits the poison, if in the veins, to enter the rest of the body in small amounts and minimizes its effect.

Do everything to produce profuse sweating in the patient. Give alcohol only in small doses, a teaspoonful at the most; avoid ammonia as a stimulant and never give doses of whisky except as alcohol. "People do not recover from snake bite," agree all these authorities, "because of the whisky used, but in spite of it."

And, finally, don't undertake to emulate the Hopi Indian. He and his ancestors for a thousand years back—for four hundred of which we have authentic records—have been handling and "worshiping" these reptiles, and even they are not infrequently the victims of misplaced confidence and are bitten, and seek refuge in their mysterious and so far unknown cure.

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WILD LIFE ON A WILD ISLAND

A BIG bull alligator grimly riding the ocean breakers, somewhat as human bathers ride the surf, "is truly an impressive sight," says a man who saw this spectacle, among many others, in a paradise for wild animals which he discovered off the coast of North Carolina. Wild hogs, wild turkey, wild deer, wild cattle, and equally wild raccoons, game birds, snakes and 'gators help to make the place a kind of open-air zoo, specializing in American game. The naturalist-investigator reached the place, an island known to naturalists and to a few lucky tourists, by traveling through miles of salt marshes on a little steamer, into a region which he calls "one of the most picturesque and romantic in America." The writer, Archibald Rutledge, gives a few touches of "local color" in the introduction to his article in *The Outlook* (New York):

Our route lay between those famous barrier islands of the Carolina seaboard and the vast sea-marshes which extend between the islands and the mainland shore. Through tortuous creeks we steamed slowly, breasting a strong head tide. On my right was the long, low wooded reach known as Long Island, the northern extension of Sullivan's Island, the scene of Poe's famous story of "The Gold Bug." This chain of islands extends for more than a hundred miles up and down the coast. They are separated by tidal inlets; sometimes narrow, extending themselves into the marshes as creeks, sometimes widening into bays and sounds. Always between the islands these inlets are deep and treacherous; and on them all kinds of craft must be handled with wary skill. Storms change the contour of many of these islands, but it has been observed that an island of this type, however small, seldom washes away. Compensation appears always to be taking place. For example, the north end of Bull's Island has washed away to such a degree that the old lighthouse, which once stood on the edge of the woods, far above the breaker line, now has apparently walked weirdly into the raging surf. At least there it curiously stands. But the south end of the island is being built up rather rapidly. Bull's Island is the last of this immediate chain; it is more than thirty miles northeast from Charleston. Beyond it extends, vast and restless, the famous Bull's Bay, celebrated for its storms, its dangerous waters, and its delicious oysters.

It was to Bull's Island that I was bound, to observe the wild life there. I think perhaps there is no more favorable place in this country for the preservation of game birds and animals than this very island. Many years ago it was purchased by two gentlemen from the North, who have carefully protected it ever since. The results of their wise and humane experiment I shall try to set forth clearly.

The island itself is full nine miles long, and its width varies from a few hundred yards to nearly three miles. It has a wide tidal creek winding up through a long and lonely region of it; and this creek is bordered by great stretches of salt marsh. Its entire eastern front is beaten upon by the Atlantic. Its entire western shore-line is lipped by a warm creek, languid and wan compared with the hale and epic tumult of the front beach with the ever-raging surf. Its northern limit is Bull's Inlet; its

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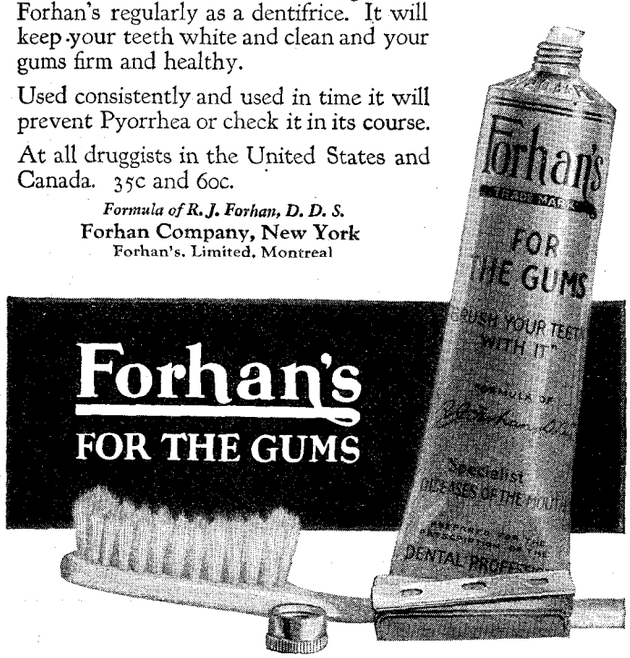

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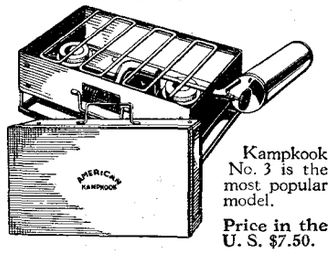

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

southern, Capers's Inlet. The mainland is far across the salt creeks and marshes, full four miles; but the going is so difficult that the effect of the distance is heightened. It takes a boatman six or seven hours to row from the island to the mainland; and it is a fact that, while deer often pass from other islands closer to the mainland itself, seldom or never does a Bull's Island deer leave its home, unless it is to cross the inlet to the southward.

On the morning after his arrival, Mr. Rutledge journeyed out to visit with the wild inhabitants of the place. Wild fowl of all variety came to the marshes by the thousands, ready to show their beauty "because they were at peace." The ducks did not fly high, "craning their necks to discern hidden hunters," but dropt down "relaxed, so that their plumage showed to advantage." Black ducks, mallards, green-winged teal, long lines of yellowlegs, hooded mergansers, and finally a huge male bald eagle, appeared. The writer sallied forth into the interior of the island to spend the rest of the day studying the deer and other forms of wild life. Three flocks of wild turkeys were among his first discoveries. In the low-lying woodlands—

There were endless paths, winding interminably. These were used by the deer, the wild hogs, and the wild cattle. During a part of one day I counted upward of forty deer, and on the island there can hardly be fewer than four hundred. Probably two years ago there were many more; but a visitation of the deer's only plague—anthrax—sadly diminished the number. The coming of this disease was followed by a dreadful outbreak of cholera among the hogs, so that everywhere, the manager of the estate told me, were dead deer and dead swine. I think it interesting to use this matter as a probable proof that the germs of these and of similar diseases are carried by vultures. At the time mentioned there was cholera on the mainland, and there was some black-tongue also. Since both the black vulture and the turkey buzzard pass frequently from the mainland to the island, and since no other creatures do, the proof appears clear that these scavengers are the carriers of disease. Our Department of Agriculture now admits, I believe, the probable truth of this important theory.

The deer of the island have very interesting habits. Throughout the greater part of the day they retire to the deep woods, where they do less sleeping, I believe, than ruminating. The possession of several stomachs is a matter to which these and similar creatures give due consideration. They bed down in warm grass, in bunchy bushes, under palmettos, in canebrakes. A deer loves a place that is warm, sheltered, and that offers a few rays of grateful sunshine stealing in upon him. Thus are the daylight hours drowsed away. When the sun is low and the long shadows begin to darken the marshes, the deer troop forth, either on the front beach, where they love to walk among the rolling dunes, or to the marshes, on whose edges they find their best feeding ground. While I started many deer in the forest, my best view of deer was late in the

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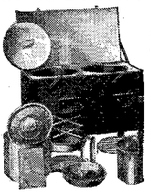

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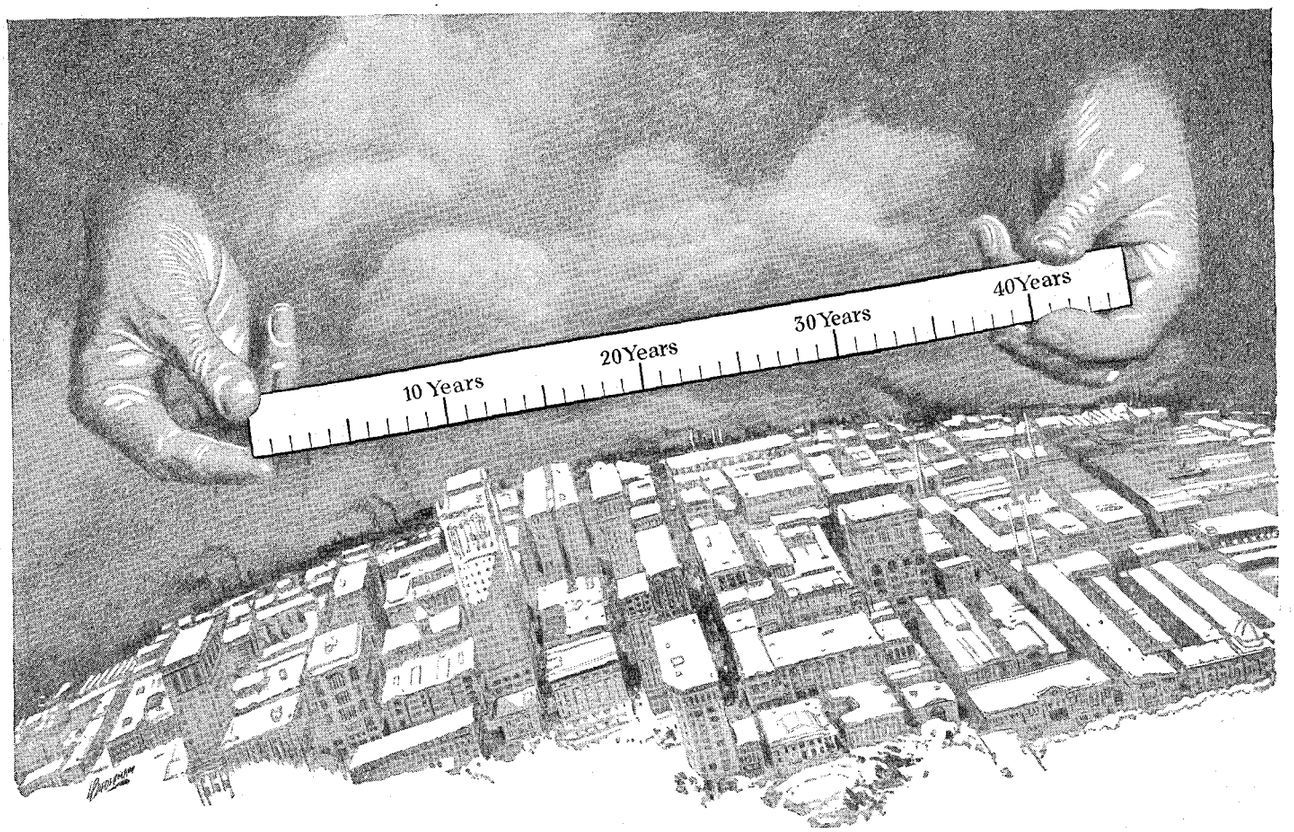

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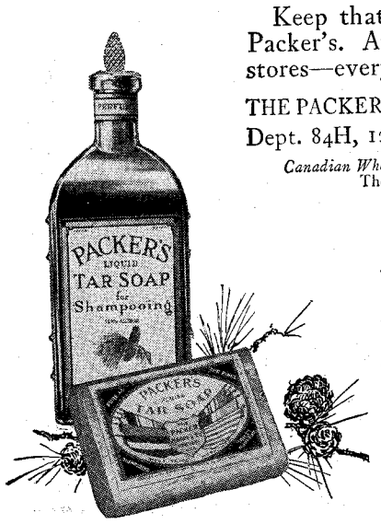

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

afternoon, when they came forth from their deep haunts to roam the wild waste country between the woods and the surf, or between lonely reaches of forest. While walking quietly along the edge of a marsh I became thrillingly aware that a deer was looking at me from the border of the woods. It was a buck, and full-antlered. He held his head strangely high. There in the dusk he stood, not twenty yards off, haughtily, impatiently alert. I saw him toss his head petulantly. He saw me, but did not recognize me. In a moment more, however, he was gone into the thicket. Over the marsh I saw shadows trooping. I counted at one time fourteen of these deer. But then the night closed in. It was time for me to stop observing. Besides, I happened to be five miles from the lodge.

But during this day and the days that followed the investigator saw more wild life than deer and wild fowl and turkeys. For one thing, he says:

The island is infested by wild hogs, which appear to thrive splendidly. They are a good deal of a nuisance, for they break through all fences and root up all crops. They are, however, valuable as a check to the cottonmouth moccasin, the only venomous snake on the barrier islands. The rattlesnake has never been seen here. The hogs have heavy toll taken from their ranks by a few alligators, which live in deep holes in the fresh-water ponds. It has but lately been discovered that these huge saurians are at home in salt water as well as in fresh, and they are not infrequently seen in the salt creeks, and even in the surf. A big bull alligator grimly riding the breakers is truly an impressive sight. There are many wild and half-wild cattle on the island. Many of these I encountered. They eyed me with sullen truculence, and their wariness, tho of a clumsy sort, was almost equal to that of the deer. Once, after a long crawl through a fetid jungle darkened by myrtles and palmettos, I gratefully rose in a little green savannah, glad to be able to stand upright once more. But my relief was momentary; for thirty yards off, standing with a certain air of outraged majesty, was a magnificent bull of massive proportions and of a symmetry known only to wild things. Grouped behind him were a dozen other cattle. All of them faced me at exactly the same angle; they appeared statues of angry surprize. But all these creatures behave in the same way: what the leader does all of them do. If he advances, they come forward with him; if he turns, they wheel as if performing maneuvers. I have never had any sort of an opinion of my eyes as hypnotizers; but since that wild bull turned from me and he and all his followers fled crashingly through the jungle, I have had a hope of occult power. It is a harmless and pleasing thought.

Of smaller wild animals on the island, the raccoon is the most numerous; the mink is present, but is most difficult to come upon, and, as it spends much of its time traveling about the salt marshes to westward of the island, it is hardly a true resident. Here the otter has been seen; but as this splendid fur-bearer is essentially a wanderer, it is doubtful if he

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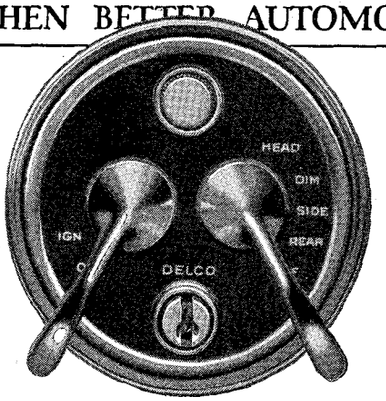

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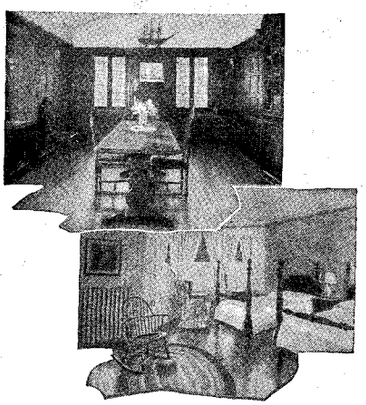

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

remains on this limited range. But the raccoons are absurdly abundant. In broad daylight they can be seen snoozing philosophically in the comfortable low crotches of trees, and sometimes ambling thoughtfully down the bypaths of woodland and of marsh. This wise, friendly, interesting little creature finds on this wild island a most congenial home. A range like Bull's Island can easily support a colony of more than a thousand raccoons. Always with wild life—and perhaps with all life—the primary problem is the question of food. Here the sea feeds the children of the land, for as long as a raccoon can get an oyster he is happy.

In contrast to the number of raccoons is the comparative scarcity of common birds. Wild fowl are abundant, and in the migrating seasons the shore birds come in myriads. In the summer vast colonies of herons breed in the myrtle jungles. But there are few common birds. I saw some blue-jays, two mocking-birds, and a half-dozen sparrows. Yet at this time of the year on the mainland, a few miles off, the thickets are noisy with the singing and the busy scratching of thousands of brown thrashers, cardinals, juncoes, whitethroats, and towhees. The wide and lonely salt marsh isolates the island; only the hawks, the eagles, the vultures, and the strong-pinioned game birds come here, and a few wanderers of the smaller species. I was pleased to flush several woodcock, which were singularly tame. So attracted are they by the peace and security of these island woods that they sometimes remain in this situation to breed.

Such, then, are some of the aspects of the wild life upon this "beauteous lonely isle." It is a place forever echoing with the "rolling anthem of the beach," forever isolated, forever charged with a certain mystery and solitary danger; the haunt of creatures essentially wild, yet living as tho life held no real dangers. In observing these birds and animals I felt as Alexander Selkirk felt: "Their tameness was shocking to me."

And now that I am far from the island, it is like a dim lost glamorland; yet its varied scenes recur vividly. I see once more the shadowy gray dunes over which pace lordly bucks and mincing does; I see long stretches of mysterious marshland, over which a great eagle beats in solitary power; I see the deep-hearted peace of sunlit virgin woods; I see long ranks of red cedars, rimming the beach but apparently blasted away from it by the storming of many sea winds; and high over all the island I view certain thoughtful black pines, looming and listening—ominous strong warders keeping watch through the long years over all this beauty and all this loneliness.

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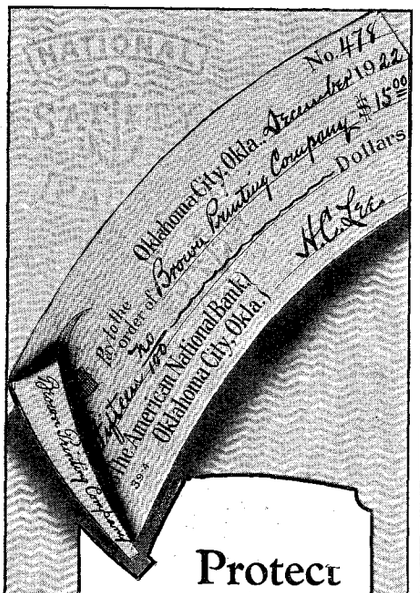

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

OUR BLUNDERING TAX POLICY

THE reduced size of the second quarter's income tax return indicates to the experienced and observant New York *Journal of Commerce* that the income tax receipts for the current calendar year are likely to be at least 25 per cent. below estimates. "Tax dodging," this paper points out, "is becoming a science, particularly among those with large incomes." So at present, we read, "the load of the income taxes is falling more and more on incomes of medium grade, which are the results of business earnings, salary receipts, or personal services of some kind." To the *Journal of Commerce*, therefore, the income tax is not as successful as it was hoped it would be. As this paper explains:

There is a definite organized interest well represented in Congress, and including both labor and agriculture, whose mission it is to antagonize any plan that would result in taxing its members. The wealthier classes, who are in position to take refuge in tax-exempt bonds, get off from taxation in large measure, while labor and the farmer do likewise through the use of their political power. One result is to leave the active businesses of the country and the active recipients of incomes above a moderate figure to bear the brunt of the burden.

This state of things accounts very largely for the unsatisfactory rate of progress back to normal. Saving is profoundly discouraged by the conditions which prevail both in this country and in Great Britain today, altho vastly more here than there, because in England taxation has been pushed down into the lower grades of incomes, and so is more fairly distributed there than here. Poor demand for commodities is more directly ascribable to curtailed buying power on the part of the salaried classes than to any other factor, and such curtailments is the result of excessive deductions, due to overheavy income taxation more than to any other influence. The income tax is thus far from being what economists have in the past described it as being—a steady and reliable source of income to the Government. It fluctuates radically, due to changes in business conditions, and in ordinary times tends to defeat its own objects by reducing the volume of income available through savings.

"There can be no effective healing of the wounds inflicted by the war upon the economic body of society so long as the war plan of taxation is preserved, or so long as labor and agriculture are permitted to shift their share of existing tax burdens to other shoulders," contends this business paper. Moreover, we are told, the present rates would have been considered confiscatory before the war. We read on—

Those who then urged the imposition of income taxes did so in the belief that what they were demanding was a very moderate tax on current receipts which would be steadily collected without drying up the sources of earning power. That is not what we have to-day. On the contrary, we have a tax whose results are rapidly narrowing the volume of wealth in the world, cutting off demand for labor and for commodities and merely providing a fund out of which governmental extravagances may be met. Men in Congress to-day, when told of the shrinking of the income-tax receipts, think and talk only of the idea of adding at once to the rates of taxation, notwithstanding that it is the very height of these rates that cuts off returns to the Treasury.

There is no point at which the western world has made a closer approach to Bolshevism or Communism than in the matter of taxation, and nowhere do the fatal results of this evil policy make themselves more evident. One of the great movements of the immediate future must concern itself essentially with the question of equalizing the burden of taxation, rendering it more equitable and legitimate, and imposing it in such a way as least to discourage demand and saving. At present the war taxation, not only here but in England and in every other country which had resorted to it, is working disastrous effects upon capital, labor and industry.

INVESTORS IN MARKS WORKING FOR GERMANY

STRANGE as it may seem, the thousands of small investors in Canada and the United States who are taking "flyers" in German marks are working hard for Germany, we are told in an article in a Canadian publication, the Toronto *Financial Post*. Both sides can not win in this gamble, it is pointed out, and when Canadians and Americans send money to Germany, that country is able to send its money abroad for deposit. In the opinion of *The Financial Post*—

Those who consider German marks a good gamble at the present time might consider for a moment the fact that the Germans themselves do not think so. The great German industrial and financial corporations are fast building up huge deposits in British, French and American banks. They are making enormous profits, chiefly due to the extraordinary inflation now current in Germany and to the additional fact that the large industrial companies in that country are escaping taxation scandalously. And as fast as they can convert these profits into cash they are buying foreign exchange, expecting at any time an internal collapse that may wipe out the value of the mark.

Germany's bubble is nearing the breaking point. Whether or not the internal collapse which seems inevitable will affect Germany's external financial position can not be judged, owing to the lack of reliable information. But the German industrial barons care naught what happens. The mark may disappear without causing them serious loss. Their fixt assets, in the shape of factories and machinery and natural resources, will remain. Their liquid assets will be safely stored away in Lombard Street or Wall Street vaults.

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News! Only 1/4¢

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MANY people who want the protection and permanence of Asbestos think that these shingles are expensive.

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In Flexstone Shingles you get the beauty of crushed slate backed by the fire-safety and permanence of Asbestos. And you get a roof that should never require any upkeep expense. Yet, on an average home roof, the total additional cost of this "once-and-for-all roofing" is usually less than $25.00.

So, there is no need for you to compromise with anything inferior to Flexstone Asbestos Shingles as a protection and embellishment for your home. See your architect, builder or dealer, or write us for complete particulars.

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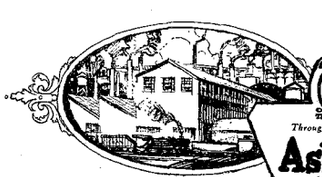
There is a Johns-Manville Asbestos Roofing for every type of building. See chart below.

What Type of Asbestos Roofing?

This chart will help you decide

Kind of Building	Type of Asbestos Roofing	Brand or Trade Name
Small buildings	Slate surfaced roll roofing or shingles	Flexstone—red or green
Dwellings $3,000-$7,000	Slate surfaced roll roofing or shingles or rigid asbestos shingles	Flexstone—red or green; rigid—red, brown or gray
Dwellings $7,000-$25,000	Rigid asbestos shingles	Standard or extra thick—red, brown, gray or blended
Dwellings $25,000 upwards	Rigid asbestos shingles	Colorblende—five-tone, brown with or without red or gray accidentals
Factories, shops and mills—Monitor and Sawtooth roofs*	3 or 4-ply ready roofing	Johns-Manville Asbestos Ready Roofing or Built-up Roofing
Flat roofs—all buildings*	Built-up roofing	Johns-Manville Built-up Roofing
Skeleton frame buildings—standard conditions*	Corrugated asbestos roofing with steel reinforcement	Johns-Manville Corrugated Asbestos Roofing
Skeleton frame buildings—excessive temperature or condensation conditions*	Corrugated asbestos roofing without steel reinforcement	Johns-Manville Transite Corrugated Asbestos Roofing and Siding

**Note*—Industrial buildings call for expert advice. A roofing expert is available at all Johns-Manville Branches.



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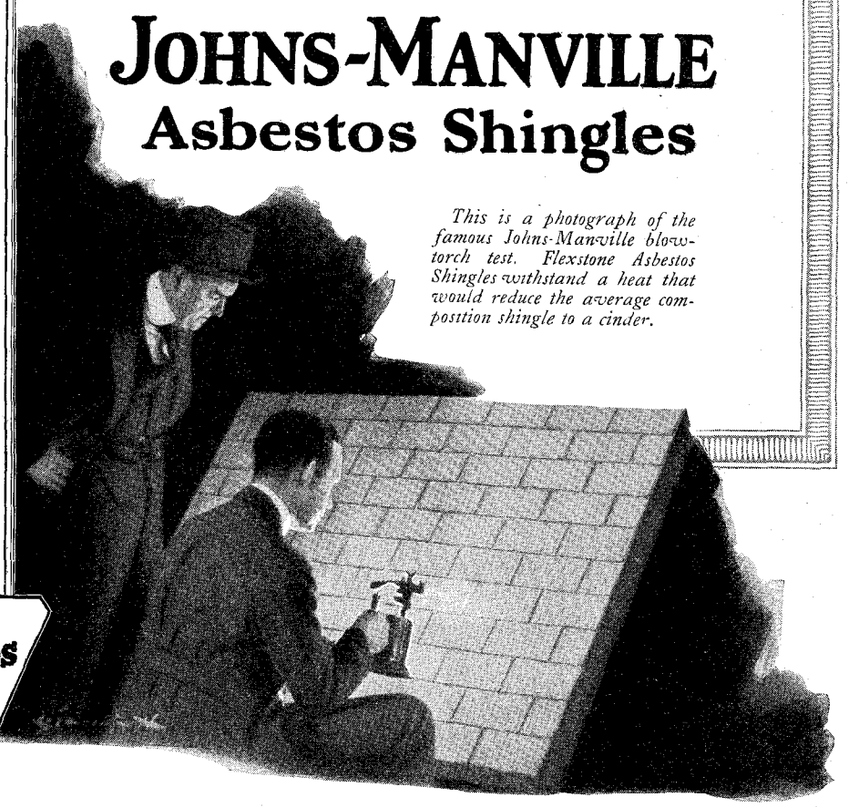

This is a photograph of the famous Johns-Manville blow-torch test. Flexstone Asbestos Shingles withstand a heat that would reduce the average composition shingle to a cinder.

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The answer to thirst after play

The Coca-Cola Company
Atlanta, Ga

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

July 26.—The British Government has informed the United States Government, it is reported, that the three-mile limit rule can not be altered to permit seizure of rum-running vessels plying between the United States and Bermuda and the Bahamas.

Seven persons are killed and 30 wounded in strike disturbances at Ravenna, Italy.

July 27.—The Australian Senate ratifies the treaties negotiated at the Washington Disarmament Conference.

Irish Free State troops capture Westport, Newport, and Dallaghaderreen from the irregulars, after considerable damage had been done to the towns by the irregulars.

July 28.—John Jova, Jr., son of the American consular agent at Sagua La Grande, Cuba, is kidnaped and held for $20,000 ransom.

The Irish Free State cabinet refuses to consider an armistice with the irregulars, and insists on unconditional surrender.

July 29.—Constantinople will be defended against threatened Greek attacks by the military forces of France, Italy and Great Britain, according to a decision announced by representatives of those nations in Turkey.

July 30.—The Greek Government sends a note to the Allies saying that the occupation of Constantinople by Greek forces is the only means of bringing about peace between Greece and Turkey.

Irish Free State troops are successful in cleaning up much territory in the southwestern district and in capturing several towns from the irregulars.

July 31.—Premier Poincaré proposes to the Allies compulsory action to force the Greek army out of Thrace, and thus prevent its threatened occupation of Constantinople.

Harry J. Boland, Secretary of Eamon de Valera while they were in the United States, is shot and dangerously wounded by Irish Free State troops while attempting to escape arrest.

August 1.—The British Government requests the Allied Governments to make arrangements to pay their debts, saying that it can not be right that one partner in a common enterprise "should recover all she has lent and that another, while recovering nothing, should be required to pay all she has borrowed."

Harry J. Boland, former representative of the Sinn Fein in the United States, dies of wounds inflicted while attempting to evade capture by Free State troops.

The King of Italy approves the new list of Ministers presented by Signor de Facta.

The House of Commons expels Horatio Bottomley, recently convicted of fraud.

Premier Poincaré notifies the German Government that, should it fail to give assurance before noon of August 5 that the £2,000,000 sterling due will be paid August 15, the French Government will take such measures as it deems necessary.

DOMESTIC

July 26.—President Harding sets in motion the Federal emergency fuel control organization under the chairmanship of

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Secretary Hoover, and the latter asks the various States to set up emergency State organizations to cooperate.

Governor McCray, of Indiana, suggests to President Harding that he call together the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania to consider means of ending the coal-mine strike.

July 27.—President Harding discusses the rail strike situation with T. De Witt Cuyler, Chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, and with B. M. Jewell, leader of the striking shopmen, and other union officials.

Governor McCray, of Indiana, announces that if the coal miners' strike is not settled within five days he will take over one or more mines to furnish the people of Indiana with coal.

An agreement between the United States and Great Britain to prevent British ships from discharging cargoes of liquor into American vessels on the high seas is said to be in process of negotiation.

July 28.—President Harding appoints Henry B. Spencer, general purchasing agent of the Railroad Administration during the war, as Federal Coal Administrator.

The amended anti-lynching bill is favorably reported from the Judiciary Committee, and Senator Shortridge, of California, announces he will call the bill up as soon as possible.

July 29.—Senator Caraway, of Arkansas, introduces a resolution calling for an investigation by the Judiciary Committee as to whether any Senator is financially or professionally interested in anything in the pending tariff bill or the emergency tariff act.

Acting Secretary Roosevelt orders Major-General Lejeune, Commandant of the Marine Corps, to send marines to oust squatters from the Teapot Dome naval oil reserve in Wyoming.

A negro deputy sheriff and three other negroes are shot and killed in a pool-room fight in Macon, Georgia.

In outlining his coal-rationing program, Secretary Hoover calls on the governors of States to exercise complete authority over production and distribution of coal within their States, and to draft rules and regulations to control prices.

July 30.—Five persons are killed and one is injured in a collision of an automobile and a street-car near Detroit.

The Board of Directors of the National Coal Association urge Governor Small of Illinois to have State forces make a thorough investigation of the recent Herrin massacre.

July 31.—Forty persons, mostly children, are burned or otherwise injured when a tank containing 4,000,000 cubic feet of gas explodes in Chicago.

August 1.—The Association of Railway Executives, meeting in New York, rejects President Harding's plan to end the railway shopmen's strike. The plan calls for the acceptance by both sides of all Labor Board decisions, the withdrawal of all suits growing out of the strike, and for a return to the pre-strike status of seniority.

Six people die and 100 are made ill as a result of eating arsenic in pie in a New York restaurant.

Several labor unions in various parts of the country adopt resolutions urging the American Federation of Labor to call one great strike to force the railroads and coal mine operators to grant the demands of the strikers.

Employees of all the traction lines of Chicago go on strike.

"Controlled Heat"

Why don't *you* ask "Williams"?

With intense interest, Mr. Jones watched every move as Williams, the steam fitter, and Jim, his helper, installed the radiators in the new house next door. Mr. Jones was planning a new home of his own.

"What's that, Williams?" he asked pointing.

"This Valve?", said Williams. "Why it's part of this new 'Controlled Heat.' Touch this handle and it regulates the amount of steam in the radiator—gives you just the heat you want in the room."

"Mean to say you can have any temperature you want in any room?"

"Absolutely! Living room 70°. Bed room 65°, any way you want 'em. At a touch of your finger!"

"Hum! That ought to save coal bills!"

"Sure it does! You never have more heat than you want in a room. Not a bit of coal wasted in *this* system; it only generates heat *as needed*. Why! Mr. Jones, if people would take the trouble to investigate, we wouldn't install anything *but* 'Controlled Heat.' Would we, Jim?"

"Nope!" said Jim.

Jim was right and Williams was right! The more thoroughly you investigate, the more certain you are to choose "Controlled Heat." To help you in making your decision we have prepared an interesting booklet called "Controlled Heat." *Send for this booklet today!*

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THE ▾ SPICE ▾ OF ▾ LIFE

There Are Limits.—"Well, do you want a meal badly enough to work for it?"

"I'm just hungry, mum, not desperate."—*Life.*

Moving Along.—"Niggah, has yo' jined dis heah Ku Klux yet?"

"Naw, but dis heah Ku Klux has been tryin' to jine me fo' de las' fo' miles an' a half."—*Nashville Tennessean.*

These Radio Days.—"And what did the poor little dog do when you brutal boys tied the can to his tail?"

"Oh, he just went broadcastin' down the road."—*Philadelphia Retail Ledger.*

Vulnerable Point.—BOBBY—"Wow! Elsie took a bite outa my apple."

MOTHER—"You shouldn't cry so about a little thing like that."

BOBBY—"But it was my Adam's apple."—*Houston Post.*

A Deterrent.—According to a correspondent, Russia is sinking to cannibalism. We can't imagine the eat-each-other idea going very far if the Russians are as fussy as some people when they find a hair in their food.—*Buffalo Express.*

Not Yet Broke.—COUNTRY JUDGE—"How long have you owned a car?"

MOTORIST (charged with speeding)—"One week, *your honor.*"

JUDGE—"Um—then you can still afford to pay a fine. Twenty dollars."—*Boston Transcript.*

Recruits.—FIRST BOOTLEGGER—"How's business, Bill?"

SECOND BOOTLEGGER—"Fine, fine. I've got two new mayors and a district attorney on my payroll, and two judges, a chief of police and a Prohibition agent are ready to sign up next week."—*The Liberator.*

Precisely.—A little girl in southern California was having her first glimpse of snow. "Oh, mother, what is it—what is it?" she shouted excitedly.

"Why, that is *snow*, Peggy. Whatever did you think it was?"

"Snow! Why, it looks like *popped rain!*"—*Life.*

An "Appele."—The following bit of "English as she is wrote" is said to be copied from a placard posted above an alms box in the cathedral of Milan, Italy:

"*Appele to Charitables.* The Brothers (so-called of Mercy) ask some slender Arms for their Hospital. They harbour all kinds of diseases and have no respect for religion."—*The Christian Advocate* (*New York*).

Them Was the Days.—"Sorry, but I can't insure you—you're too tall," said the agent to the man who wanted to take out an accident policy.

"Too tall? What's the matter with that?" protested the applicant. "And anyway I'm not as tall as my father was and he had no trouble getting insured."

"But your father," the agent explained, "was insured years ago when there was no danger of a fellow having his head knocked off by a skidding airplane."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

An Inducement.—"If you want to be arrested in a courteous, pleasant manner, elect me."—*From the announcement of a candidate for constable, in Tacoma News-Tribune.*

Mixed Senses.—One of the advantages of living on Long Island is that on one side of the island you can SEE the SOUND and on the other HEAR the SEA.—*New York World.*

War Work.—BESS—"That's Mrs. Grabbit—she's a great war worker."

BOB—"Indeed!"

BESS—"Yes; she married four of her daughters to soldiers."—*The Soldier-Worker* (*Butte*).

Mild by Comparison.—Vodka has been restored to respectability in Russia, but we doubt whether it will have the least effect on a population that has indulged in Lenine and Trotzky for the last few years.—*New York Tribune.*

Purely Professional.—"So Clara threw over that young doctor she was going with?"

"Yes, and what do you think? He not only requested her to return his presents, but sent her a bill for forty-seven visits."—*Boston Transcript.*

Gentle Hint.—"Physical culture, father, is perfectly lovely!" exclaimed an enthusiastic young miss just home from college. "Look! To develop the arms I grasp this rod in both hands and move it slowly from right to left."

"Well, well," replied dad admiringly, "what won't science discover next? Why, if that rod had straw on the other end, you'd be sweeping."—*American Legion Weekly.*

Father Breaks the News.—"That young man of yours," said father as daughter came down to breakfast, "should be in a museum for living curiosities."

"Why, father!" exclaimed the young lady in tones of indignation, "what do you mean?"

"I noticed when I passed through the hall late last night," answered the parent, "that he had two heads upon his shoulders."—*The Soldier-Worker* (*Butte*).

Low Visibility.—An American has invented a wireless receiving set which fits into a finger ring. We await with interest the announcement that another American has invented one which is only visible through a microscope.—*The Passing Show* (*London*).

Trials of Near-Royalty.—Court circles, I gather, are rather exercised about the precise position of Lord Lascelles in the Royal Family. At the last Court, for instance, there was rather an embarrassing contretemps. When *débutantes* have curtseyed to the King and Queen, the rest of the Royal party bow to them one after the other, and they bow in return. On this particular occasion there had already been several such obeisances, and at the end, Lord Lascelles, very naturally, as a member of the Royal party, also made his bow. The presented ones started to follow suit—and then rather suddenly checked themselves. It was an awkward moment.—*The Passing Show* (*London*).

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"K. B.," Easton, Pa.—"(1) What is the source of the word *hangar?* (2) What is a *funicular railway?* (3) Did Darwin originate the theory associated with his name?"

(1) If by the source of *hangar* you mean the origin, the answer is, it is not known. As long ago as 1600 the word, spelled *angar*, was included by Randle Cotgrave in his "Dictionarie of the French and English Tongues," and defined "an open shed or hovell, wherein husbandmen set their ploughes, etc., out of the Sunne and weather." He gives no information of its etymology. Modern French dictionaries, as the *Noveau Larousse Illustré*, vol. 5, p. 26, col. 1, dismiss the theories of sundry etymologists with "origine inconnue," "origin unknown." Sagnier's "Dictionnaire Pratique de l'Agriculture Moderne" and Armand Colin's "Dictionnaire Encyclopédique Illustré" define the word at length, but make no attempt at tracing its source. (2) A *funicular railway* is what we know as a cable-, cog-, inclined, rope-, or wire-railway. The only *funicular railways* so called known to the Lexicographer are those of Belleville and Montmartre, in Paris, that of Lyons, that of Giessbach in Switzerland, and the one described by the encyclopedias as "the wire-rope railway to the top of Vesuvius" which was opened in 1880. The last was destroyed in 1906, but repaired later. The name is derived from the Italian *funicolo*, a cord or rope. The Funk & Wagnalls NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY defines *funicular railway* as "a cable-railway, more frequently one for the ascent of mountains." (3) Which of Darwin's theories is meant? In "The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection," published in 1859, Darwin revived the theory of the variation of species set forth by the French naturalist Jean Baptiste Lamarck, which is known as *Lamarckism*. The preservation of favorable variations and destruction of injurious ones is termed *natural selection*, less figuratively, the *survival of the fittest*. In 1871 Darwin issued "The Descent of Man and Selection in Relation to Sex." Since the announcement of these theories the study of biology has made great strides. Darwinism has been modified and extended. The modern phase is known as *Neo-Darwinism*, and is offset by a school of adherents to *Neo-Lamarckism*. (See these terms in the PRACTICAL STANDARD DICTIONARY.)

"H. C. N.," Westfield, Mass.—"Is it obligatory to put a period after the written word *percent?* If so, kindly explain why."

The term is an abbreviation of the Latin *per centum* and is, therefore, correctly written *per cent.*, not *percent.*

"W. C.," State Park, S. C.—"Kindly give me the correct pronunciation of the words *aloe* and *aloes.*"

Aloe, al'o—*a* as in *fat*, *o* as in *obey*; *aloes, al'oz*—*a* as in *fat*, *o* as in *obey.*

"L. L. B.," Louisville, Ky.—"To settle a controversy, please give the correct pronunciation of the word *sheik.* The several dictionaries differ."

The word *sheik* is pronounced *shik* (*sh* as in *ship*, *i* as in *police*); or *shek* (*sh* as in *ship*, *e* as in *prey*). The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in England, as indicated by Murray's "New English Dictionary."

"M. N. T.," Crossville, Tenn.—"Kindly inform me the surname of the present King of England."

The surname of the present King of England is *Windsor*, proclaimed by Parliament July 17, 1917, formerly the house of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, his grandfather being Albert Wettin of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The family name was Wettin until changed by law.

"T. H.," Wilmington, Del.—"Is there such a word as *rampaging?* Is it the participial form of the verb 'to rampage,' and what is its meaning?"

Rampaging is the present participial form of the verb *rampage*, which is defined as: "(Colloq.) 1. To dash about violently; storm; rage. 2. To run or frolic about; romp."

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